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Kohl Cabinet Takes Office, Reduces Own Salaries 5%



Helmut Kohl walks through the chancellery garden in Bonn after handing over his office to Helmut Kohl. His bodyguard carries flowers that were presented by the chancellery staff.

Soviet Official Arrives To Resume China Talks

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

BEIJING — This Soviet Union and China are about to begin their first official negotiations since late 1979, when the Chinese broke off

normalization talks to protest the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Leonid F. Ilyichev, the deputy foreign minister, who has been Moscow's ranking negotiator in the Soviet border dispute with China, arrived Sunday. Advance members of his delegation reportedly arrived Thursday, before Mr. Ilyichev made his destination known at a Chinese Embassy reception in Moscow.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry, in response to a query by telephone, issued a statement Monday confirming the talks, but a spokesman declined to say when the negotiations would begin. East European diplomatic sources said that the talks were likely to start Tuesday and would be open-ended.

The diplomatic sources said they understood that the two sides would try to set up an agenda to discuss specific aspects of their relationship. One diplomat said the initial talks would be purely exploratory.

No Site Announced

Although the location has not been announced, Mr. Ilyichev and his counterpart, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, will probably meet at one of the Chinese government's guest houses in Beijing. Such a guest house was used for the U.S.-Chinese negotiations that produced the communiqué in August on the issue of U.S. military sales to Taiwan.

Privately, both Chinese and Soviet officials have played down the prospect of any immediate progress in overcoming more than two decades of accumulated mistrust between the two former allies. But a senior Asian diplomat observed that at least they were sitting down and talking again.

China's willingness to enter new negotiations results from an evident decision to move toward a more normal adversary relationship with the Soviet Union, comparable to the relationship that it has had with the United States.

There is no real sign so far that

China might be "playing a Soviet card" to show its annoyance with the United States over their differences on Taiwan. Instead, China has moved toward a more pronounced identity with the Third World.

No Change in Attitude

Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang told the visiting Japanese prime minister, Zenko Suzuki, last week that China had not changed its attitude toward the Soviet Union.

The Soviet position has been that the Soviet Union must take some practical steps to demonstrate its sincere desire to improve relations.

Beijing has identified several key impediments. They include the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan, Moscow's support for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, the Soviet military buildup along the Chinese-Soviet border and the Soviet presence in Mongolia.

The Soviet press has recently toned down its hostile rhetoric against China, even reporting without comment the Chinese 12th party congress last month. But a Soviet source in Beijing said privately that the Chinese have not reciprocated. He noted that there was still an anti-Soviet article in the Chinese press almost every day.

One theory voiced among diplomats to explain why China has agreed to resume talks is that, with the recent party congress ended, the Chinese leadership feels that it can deal with the Russians from a position of unanimity.

Two sets of Soviet-Chinese negotiations are stalemated. The talks on the disputed border resumed in April 1978 after years in limbo, only to break down again months later. And discussions on replacing an expiring 30-year friendship treaty were canceled by Beijing after the Soviet Army went into Afghanistan.

Mikhail S. Kapitsa, a Soviet expert on China, came here last May as the last prominent Soviet visitor. But he and other Russians before him were not official visitors.

The Beijing leadership has also permitted more sports and educational contacts with Moscow recently.

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right government took office Monday pledging an economic revival and immediately cut its own salaries.

Mr. Kohl, a Christian Democrat, said at a news conference shortly after leaving for Paris that the cabinet had agreed to reduce the pay of all ministers and secretaries of state by 5 percent for the next 26 months. He said the gesture was meant to set an example of self-restraint before next week's policy statement to the parliament in which he will announce sweeping welfare cuts.

"We will be demanding sacrifices from everyone in the government statement and I think it is good that the cabinet should set an example," he said.

Asked about Monday night's brief call on President François Mitterrand of France, he said that French-German relations were a foreign policy centerpiece and that the trip was a symbol of good will and continuity.

Mr. Kohl arrived later in Paris and went to the Elysée Palace.

He said he intended to visit the United States soon for talks with President Ronald Reagan but declined to name a date. Aides said he also planned talks soon with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

European Unity

Mr. Kohl said his government would build on West Germany's membership in the European Community and the Western alliance, pressing for greater West European unification.

Asked about the solidarity of his coalition after new feuding between his two junior coalition partners — the Free Democratic Party and the rightist Bavarian Christian Social Union — Mr. Kohl said: "I don't need any special declarations of support from one side or the other."

The chancellor said the cabinet would hold its first working session on Thursday and that he would meet later with industry leaders to discuss his economic program.

The new chancellor announced a 17-member cabinet that appeared aimed at balancing the Free Democrats and left-wing Christians-Democrats against the right-wing Christian Social Union.

The most controversial appointment was that of the CSU floor leader, Friedrich Zimmermann, 57, as interior minister. Mr. Zimmermann is on record for tougher measures to ban radicals from the public service and for reducing the Turkish immigrant population.

Return to Jobs

The leader of the Free Democrats, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, returned to his posts as foreign minister and vice chancellor. Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff and Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl also returned to their jobs just 17 days after resigning from Helmut Schmidt's left-liberal cabinet, the move that started the Bonn crisis.

As expected, the premier of Schleswig-Holstein state, Gerhard Stoltenberg, 54, was appointed finance minister. He is known for his cool approach to economic affairs. A Catholic trade unionist, Norbert Blum, 47, was nominated as minister of labor and social affairs.

Mr. Blum's good relations with organized labor will be needed if harsh union criticism of the government's austerity plans is not to turn to open confrontation.

The only new Free Democrat on the Kohl team is Justice Minister Hans Engelhardt, a Munich lawyer.

W. German Jobless Increase

The West German government said Monday that unemployment rose to 1.82 million people, or 7.5 percent of the work force, in September from 1.80 million, or 7.4 percent, in August. Reuters reported from Nuremberg, Josef Stangl, Labor Office president, said the figures show that the deterioration in the labor market accelerated after the summer.



The family of an Israeli soldier killed Sunday when a troop bus was ambushed in Lebanon attended his funeral Monday in Tel Aviv. The ambush killed six Israeli soldiers and wounded 22.

Israelis Destroy Launcher, Weigh Response to Ambush

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli jet fighters destroyed a launch vehicle for anti-aircraft missiles in a hilly, forested area east of Beirut Monday, the military command announced.

The air strike was accomplished by the Israeli Air Force planes under standing orders to hit such launchers whenever they are detected, the army radio said. This one, a Soviet-made trucked vehicle of the SA-9 type, was located about six miles (9.5 kilometers) east of Bhamdoun. Officials said it might have been brought into the area by Syrians to provide defenses for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The strike came as the cabinet in Jerusalem was concluding an emergency session called to discuss military options after an ambush of a busload of Israeli soldiers on the Beirut-Damascus highway Sunday. Six soldiers were killed and 22 wounded.

Speculation mounted that Israel would retaliate. Government officials were quoted by army radio as saying that the strike on the missile launcher was not considered a reprisal for the ambush, raising the possibility of some further attack,

possibly against PLO positions in southern Lebanon or Tripoli.

The government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin is seen as anxious to demonstrate both to the PLO, which is suspected of carrying out the ambush, and to the Syrians, whose forces provide cover for the Palestinians, that Israel's freedom to act decisively has not been impaired by the furor surrounding the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut last month by Lebanese Christian militia sent into two refugee camps by the Israeli Army.

Anti-Sharon Sentiment

Although public debate over the degree of Israeli responsibility has lessened somewhat since the establishment of a judicial commission of inquiry, there is still considerable ferment in the army.

According to the pro-government newspaper, Yedioth Ahronot, a petition calling for the resignation of Defense Minister Ariel Sharon is circulating in the army's officer corps and has received 260 signatures so far. It is due to be presented to Mr. Sharon Tuesday.

Dissent has also taken other forms. On Monday, Daniel Timmerman, 31, the son of the former Argentine publisher Jacobo Timmerman, was sentenced to 28 days in

jail for refusing to serve with the army in Lebanon.

According to his father, the younger Mr. Timmerman had done reserve duty in southern Lebanon for a week in September, but then had refused to go back after the Yom Kippur holiday.

"He said, 'I cannot treat the Lebanese people the way the military treated my family in Argentina,'" his father explained.

"I feel very proud," said the senior Mr. Timmerman, who was jailed by the Argentine military government and held under house arrest.

There have been rumors of other such cases, but the army spokesman's office was unable to say whether, or how many, other soldiers had refused service in Lebanon.

The internal conflicts in the army and the threat of renewed fighting in Lebanon came against the background of continuing efforts by the United States to negotiate a simultaneous pullout of Syrian and Israeli troops from the beleaguered country.

A special U.S. envoy, Philip C. Habib, has been conducting talks in Damascus, and his deputy, Morris Draper, is scheduled to arrive in Israel Tuesday to see Mr. Begin and Mr. Sharon.

Gemayel Bids Wazzan Keep Lebanon Post

By James F. Clarity

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — In a move designed to satisfy Lebanon's mutually mistrustful Muslim and Christian leaders, President Amin Gemayel named Shafiq al-Wazzan on Monday to stay on as prime minister and form a new government.

The president, a Maronite Christian, had to choose a Sunni Muslim as prime minister under unwritten but rigid Lebanese tradition. But the president's first choice was not necessarily Mr. Wazzan, according to knowledgeable Lebanese political analysts.

Mr. Gemayel, the analysis said, gave serious consideration to naming Major General Ahmed el-Hajj, a Muslim career officer who had headed the army's special security force for the last two years.

Mr. Gemayel was said to have favored General Hajj because he had no ties, nor obligations, to any of the Muslim political parties or factions in the country. The president also felt that the general was the best man to strengthen the perennially weak Lebanese Army, now trying to assume control of the country after eight years of civil war and invasions by Syrian and Israeli armies. The general was also considered by the president to be best able to handle one of the nation's most delicate and dangerous problems: disarming the Christian Phalangist militia, which was headed by the president's brother, Bashir, until, as president-elect, he was assassinated on Sept. 14.

The president chose Mr. Wazzan at the urging, if not the insistence of Saeb Salam, the 77-year-old former prime minister who is probably the most influential Muslim leader in Lebanon. The new president repeatedly offered to make Mr. Salam prime minister for the fifth time, but the aging leader refused. "I always felt I could serve better from outside the government," Mr. Salam said in a recent interview.

So he pressed the new president to appoint Mr. Wazzan, who had been prime minister for the last two years. Mr. Wazzan had resigned, as a matter of formality, when Mr. Gemayel was elected to replace his dead brother and took office on Oct. 23. Mr. Wazzan also had the support of the Muslim Conference, a group of political leaders headed by Mr. Salam.

Mr. Wazzan, a 57-year-old lawyer, achieved international prominence last summer, when he became one of the principal negotiators of the agreement under which the guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Organization and troops of the Syrian Army evacuated West Beirut, where they had been trapped by the Israeli Army. In this role, Mr. Wazzan, a medium-height, mustachioed man who speaks softly, won the confidence of the PLO leaders and of Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy.

Officials predict that U.S. marines will stay in Lebanon for at least four months. Page 2.

who was the chief arranger of the evacuation.

Mr. Wazzan also won the respect and confidence of the Christian Phalangists, who wanted the PLO to leave Beirut. In an interview Monday at his home in the Basta section of West Beirut, Mr. Wazzan said, in effect, that the Phalangist militia would be disarmed, but he did not say how or when.

"We are here to re-establish all sovereignty, and above all over Lebanese territory," he said, in French. "Certainly there will be only the legal government forces. So the militias must disappear, one way or the other."

The prime minister said he would consult with members of parliament in the next two days on appointments to his cabinet. This is traditionally a delicate matter of seeking the desire for power and influence of the several political, ethnic and religious groups in the country. While the Maronite Christians by tradition control the presidency, they comprise probably less than a third of the national population of three million. The Sunni Muslims, while they control the job of prime minister, number perhaps 500,000. The Shiite Muslims, the largest single religious group in Lebanon, with perhaps a third of the population, control the speakership of the parliament.

As he left his large, elegant home Monday night on the Rue Haroun el-Rachid, a small crowd of people from the Basta neighborhood chanted slogans. "With our blood, with our soul, we're with you, Shafiq," they yelled.

Spain Leaders Accused Of Laxity on Military

By Brian Mooney

Madrid — Spanish opposition politicians and sections of the press accused the government Monday of laxity toward the military amid evidence linking colonels who allegedly plotted a coup this month with imprisoned leaders of last year's unsuccessful attempt.

The government said that the latest plot, intended to thwart a likely Socialist victory in general elections Oct. 28, was foiled during the weekend with the arrest of Colonels Luis Muñoz Gutiérrez and Jesús Crespo Cuspiner and his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel José Crespo Cuspiner.

Their alleged plan involved seizure of key government and military installations, communication centers and the royal palace in Madrid, and the isolation of the capital prior to a general uprising, according to sources working on the investigation.

The colonels were caught by the army's intelligence command after one colonel spent four hours visiting Lieutenant-General Jaime Milans del Bosch, who is serving a 30-year prison sentence for his part in masterminding the unsuccessful coup of February 1981.

The government said Sunday night that the situation was entirely under control and claimed that the vast majority of the armed forces remained loyal to the king and constitution.

But politicians and newspaper editors demanded Monday to know why last year's plotters had been allowed such freedom in their cells and why some officers were kept in key jobs despite suspicions about their loyalty to the government.

The popular daily Diario 16 said that Spaniards were "nauseated by, and sick of, the pernicious whippersnappers who emerge in the heart of the army every few months with their grotesque plans for coups."

The daily El País said: "The ease with which those jailed for their part in last year's attempt were permitted to move and communicate has surprised many."

Julio Busquets, a Socialist candidate for parliament and former soldier, accused Defense Minister Alberto Oliart of being lax in letting men like the arrested colonels hold key posts.

Colonel Muñoz Gutiérrez, well known for his links with the extreme right, headed an artillery academy. It was his slip — leaving documents in a car after seeing General Milans del Bosch — that closed the net around the plot, the sources working on the investigation said.

Selected List

They said that documents found in the car and the colonels' homes contained details for an uprising on Oct. 27, a political program and names of officers selected to join the conspiracy.

The list of names gave rise to official reports that more arrests

The size of the centrist vote is a key question in Spain's election this month. Page 4.

could follow, but the sources said it appeared that none of the men had been formally approached by the conspirators.

The colonels' political program was based on suppression of the democratic freedoms won since the death of Franco in 1975 and return to a rightist dictatorship, the sources said.

The sources said the colonels had evidently learned the lesson of the fiasco of February 1981, when a spectacular raid on the Cortes failed to result in a general rising. The failure was largely due to the intervention of King Juan Carlos, who was able to contact regional military commanders on a special line and secure their loyalty. This time, the colonels had planned to take the palace and cut the main military communications networks.

The sources said their plans were at an advanced stage but appeared not to have reached the operational stage, which would have involved dozens more conspirators.

The national news agency EFE reported Monday that all was quiet in Spanish barracks. It quoted official army sources as saying that the general reaction was one of condemnation for the plot but satisfaction that it had been uncovered by the army's own intelligence organization.

But army sources added that soldiers had reacted with displeasure at some of the editorial comment and cartoons in Monday's newspapers, which were quickly sold out.

Woman Challenges a Race Law: 'Look at Me, I'm White'

Despite Fair Skin, She Is Labeled 'Colored' Under Louisiana Statute Based on Genealogy

By Gregory Jaynes

New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — A Louisiana woman who the state contends is black has gone to court to have herself declared white, and that is but the short of it.

Her story, a story as old as the country, has elements of anthropology and sociology special to this region, and its message, here in 1982 America, is that it is still far better to be white than black. Some New Orleans blacks are cheering the woman on.

Her name is Susie Guillory Phipps. She is a black-haired woman of 48 with big dark eyes, and she says she was flabbergasted and sickened to learn when she applied for a birth certificate five years ago that the state's Bureau of Vital Statistics had her down as "colored."

"I'm not light," she said, pointing to her face. "I'm white."

So say thousands of Louisianians with Negroes in their ancestry, but thousands of others, blue-eyed and fair, consider themselves black. In Mrs. Phipps's case, the state has traced her genealogy back 222 years, to a black slave named Margarita. Mrs. Phipps's great-great-great-grandmother.

Her great-great-great-grandfather was a white planter named John Gregoire Guillory. Louisiana law since 1970 has held that if a person has 1/32d "Negro blood," the person is black. Before 1970 "a trace" of Negro ancestry made a person black in the eyes of the state.

The 1970 law is the only one in the country that gives any

equation for determining a person's race. Elsewhere, race is simply a matter of what the parents tell the authorities to record on the birth certificate, with no questions asked.

The chief advocate of the Louisiana law at the time it was passed, a New Orleans lawyer who asked not to have his name published, said he was then representing a white family whose child was given a black birth certificate because, when the documents came through the state office, someone "saw the name and it alerted him to the fact that the family had a trace of Negro blood."

The lawyer traced the family genealogy and found that the child might be "1/256th Negro." He said he had gone to the Louisiana Legislature with his bill, and "I got into a hassle with some of them, and so they started off at 1/128th, and just to have some bargaining power I started off with an octaroon, or an eighth. We finally struck the bargain at 1/32d, and it sailed through. There was no debate."

"What I was trying to do was help a white person get a white birth certificate. Whatever you feel on the race question, it's a fact that white people don't want to be known as colored, and maybe colored people don't want to be known as white," he added.

Mrs. Phipps, who lives in Sulphur, Louisiana, with her husband, Andy, a white, wealthy seafood wholesaler, has spent \$20,000 in legal fees trying to get the law declared unconstitutional and herself declared white. A decision is pending in Orleans Parish Civil District Court, where hearings on the matter were held last month.

The state has spent \$5,000 hiring a genealogical researcher and tracking Mrs. Phipps's heritage to prove that she is black. Jack Westholz is the attorney for the state. Though he says he does not like the law at all, he argues that Mrs. Phipps has known for years that she is "colored."

"This is where Susie's people are from," said Mr. Westholz, tracing a finger on a map across tiny communities called Mowata, Frey and Lots along Bayou Mallet in southwest Louisiana. "Now you turn off Highway 13 here at Mowata, and right by this railroad track lives a man named Daigle."

"He wouldn't give me a deposition, but he'll tell you he remembers that little black-eyed Susie," Mr. Westholz continued. "He'll tell you how she nearly caused a race riot in 1969 when she planted her parents in the white section of the cemetery. They died two months apart."

Mr. Daigle was not home when a reporter visited recently.

"My problem," Mr. Westholz said, "is not whether she's black or white. My problem is how to deal with a statute that's very burdensome. I'm looking for guidelines. If she loses and I receive no guidelines, then I've lost." He added that the legislature was not likely to repeal the law because the issue was too "hot."

Poland Prepares Bill To Outlaw Solidarity, Form New Labor Unit

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

WARSAW — Polish authorities are preparing to push a bill through parliament this week that would outlaw Solidarity, the independent trade union suspended since martial law was declared Dec. 13, 1981.

The draft bill, prepared in closed debates by the military and party leadership, would abolish existing labor organizations — including Solidarity — and organize a new labor structure from scratch.

Meanwhile, the former Polish ambassador to the United States, Romuald Spasowski, was sentenced to death in absentia for defecting and seeking political asylum after the imposition of martial law. He was found guilty of high treason and sentenced to

death, the loss of public rights forever and confiscation of all his property.

The move to eliminate Solidarity has been signaled by a drumbeat of attacks on the old Solidarity leadership in the controlled press, coupled with calls for what is almost invariably described as a "revival" of union activity.

The placing of the potentially controversial trade union bill on the agenda for the next meeting of the Sejm on Friday and Saturday, was front-page news in the Warsaw dailies Monday.

The stance of the military government could cause increased strains in its already tense relationship with the powerful Roman Catholic Church, which has served in the past as both a symbol and a protector for the Solidarity activists.

Furthermore, passage could raise the prospect of a new round of street demonstrations by Solidarity supporters.

Last week, the Catholic primate, Archbishop Józef Glemp, told a visiting group of American editorial writers that it was very dubious that the bill expected to abolish Solidarity would be accepted by the people.

"If the bill is passed with its possible consequences, major disturbances can be expected," he said.

Intellectuals Blamed

Following widespread demonstrations on Aug. 31 that led to clashes with the police in a number of industrial centers, the authorities abandoned talk of establishing a "dialogue" with Solidarity and launched a crackdown on dissent.

The demonstrations were called by underground Solidarity leaders. Authorities sought to put the blame for the troubles on the dissenting intellectuals who served as advisers in the early stages of Solidarity.

The line taken in a barrage of editorials was that both the intellectuals, who were said to have "hijacked" a legitimate workers movement, and the Solidarity leadership were "enemies of socialism," and that any agreements, such as those signed at the Gdansk shipyards two years ago, had been made with the workers themselves, not with any organization.

Archbishop Glemp has canceled a visit to Rome because of the tense situation at home. The Associated Press in Rome quoted church sources as saying Monday, his trip later to the United States and Canada was also said to be in doubt.

Archbishop Glemp was due in Rome on Thursday to meet with Pope John Paul II, to participate in a conference of European bishops and to attend the canonization of Maximilian Kolbe, a Polish priest who gave his life in the Auschwitz concentration camp so that another man might live.



Two marines, part of the international peacekeeping force in Beirut, patrolled the area near the city's airport on Monday.

A Louisiana Woman Challenges Race Law

(Continued from Page 1)

blood Mrs. Phipps's slave ancestor had. Thus, he says, there is no way to determine what percentage black Mrs. Phipps is.

In an interview, Mr. Edmondson called the present law "b nonsense."

Mrs. Phipps said in an interview that as a child she went to a rural school with 29 relatives and that the subject of race never came up. She said she had always considered herself white, that she "married white twice" and that she is once and for all white. "Look at me — I'm white," she said. She produced a family photograph album, going back through three generations of blue eyes.

"We went to court March 2, and when Jack told me about this Marguerite person I was so sick. I was so sick."

Mr. Westholz also took depositions from some of Mrs. Phipps's relatives, who consider themselves "colored," meaning black. An aunt, Virginia Fretty, a sister of Mrs. Phipps's mother, said, "Well, I always followed the colored."

Another aunt, Alicia Jordan, said, "I was raised colored."

An uncle, Victor Jordan, explained how he knew he was colored: "Well, we just followed them. Where they'd go, we went, and that's the way we've been raised."

Mr. Jordan and his wife, Alicia, have a son, Buford, who considers himself colored, and a daughter, Boulah, who lives 10 miles (16 kilometers) away and considers herself white and has not told her daughters about the existence of her parents, who "live colored," according to Mr. Westholz.

Among the many people in New Orleans who are acutely attentive to this case are Dan Thompson, a black sociologist at Dillard University, who is the great-grandson of a white slave owner in Georgia, and his wife, Barbara Guillory.

Swedish Speaker Re-elected

STOCKHOLM — The Riksdag unanimously re-elected Ingemar Bengtsson, a Social Democrat, on Monday for another three-year term as speaker.

also a sociologist and a distant relative of Mrs. Phipps.

"I am cheering Susie Phipps on for two reasons," Mr. Thompson said. "First, she is emphasizing something we've said all along: It is a great advantage to be white in American society. It costs several thousand dollars a year to be black. Schools, clubs, economic advantages are still to this day much better if you are white."

"Secondly," he said, "I hope her case will dramatize the foolishness of race as a criterion in our society. I would like to see this distinction abolished. I would like to see racial designation gone. When you apply for a job and somebody asks you your race, it's demeaning. What the hell difference does it make? You're an American citizen, period."

"Finally, I would say race does make a difference, and if I were her, by God, I'd try to get it changed too if I could. This isn't a black woman claiming to be white. This is a white woman disclaiming to be black."

Mrs. Phipps said in the interview, "Take this color off my birth certificate. Let people look at me and tell me what I am."

Nimmo Resigns U.S. Veterans Post

WASHINGTON — Robert P. Nimmo resigned Monday as head of the Veterans Administration, citing personal reasons.

He submitted his resignation in a letter to President Ronald Reagan, who replied that he was "sincerely saddened to hear of your decision to leave the government."

Mr. Nimmo, 60, told Mr. Reagan "compelling personal considerations" caused him to return to California, where he had a ranch and numerous other investments. Mr. Nimmo was criticized in an investigation by the General Accounting Office in June for redecorating his office and for using his government chauffeur for personal transportation. He reimbursed the government \$6,641 for the driver's services.

Officials See Long Stay And More Casualties For Marines in Beirut

By Richard M. Weintraub

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The 1,200 U.S. marines in Lebanon could remain there for a minimum of four to six months, according to government officials. They say Americans should be braced for further casualties like the death of one marine and wounding of three last week during mine-clearing operations.

President Ronald Reagan has said the marines must stay as part of a multinational force until re-establishment of a Lebanese government with real authority and removal of Israeli and Syrian troops from the country. By all assessments, these are the prerequisites for pushing the president's stalled Middle East peace initiative beyond the talking stage.

Mr. Reagan and other U.S. officials have stressed repeatedly that the marines' mission is meant to be a short one. They used phrases such as "of limited duration" and "a few weeks."

Behind the scenes, however, officials speak about a minimum stay of four to six months — time for the Lebanese government and army to re-establish authority in Beirut and then for that authority to spread in stages into areas vacated by withdrawing Israelis and Syrians. As noted, one policy-maker noted, little seems to go as scheduled in Lebanon.

This would not preclude an agreement being reached more quickly on a framework for withdrawal of foreign forces. During a visit to Cairo late last week, Philip C. Habib, a U.S. special envoy, spoke in terms of a few weeks to achieve this, according to Egyptian officials.

Such progress on withdrawal, U.S. officials say, may be enough to give the "considerable ferment" in the Arab world an opportunity to coalesce on the Reagan peace initiative. A meeting between King Hussein of Jordan and Yasser Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization is said to be imminent.

The scenario leading to withdrawal, as charted by administration officials and longtime observers of U.S. Middle East policy, is not particularly complicated on paper.

Both Syria and Israel have said they do not want to stay in Lebanon, but neither is likely to withdraw until it believes its security needs are met. Both have legitimate security concerns.

Israel about its northern border and Syria about the fact that Israeli troops are poised along two Syrian borders.

Each traditionally has sought a government in Beirut that leaned in its direction. Syria has long felt that Lebanon is within its sphere of interest, and Beirut has been the traditional port of entry for Damascus. Israel has sought to minimize such Syrian influence by joining forces with the Lebanese Christians and, more recently, by seeking a formal treaty guarantee.

The key to possible success, in this analysis, is establishment of a truly independent Lebanese government. Syria, weakened after a military drubbing by the Israelis and by continuing internal dissent, is viewed as vulnerable to pressure for a pullout.

Israel has demanded more than an independent Lebanon as security. That is why Haddad's force is

there and is being expanded," one observer said, referring to the Christian militia in southern Lebanon commanded by Major Saad Haddad, a renegade Lebanese Army officer. But this observer said that because of the massacres last month in two Beirut Palestinian refugee camps, "there may well be less support for a direct or indirect presence."

Lebanon's new president, Amin Gemayel, has not ruled out a treaty with Israel but says parliament must decide the issue.

The tactical arrangement that Morris Draper, another U.S. special envoy, is believed to be seeking is a phased withdrawal under which Lebanese Army units would move into areas vacated by Israelis, Syrians and Palestinians.

This brings the issue back to the first question: establishment of control by the Lebanese government, essentially an element of trust in a society sharply divided along religious lines and well aware of past atrocities.

U.S. policy-makers have viewed as positive signs President Gemayel's visit to predominantly Moslem West Beirut last Thursday as a unity gesture, and the fact that leading Moslem figures in Beirut have been blaming Israel, not the Christian militia close to Mr. Gemayel, for the Palestinian massacre, one U.S. analyst noted.

"The central problem is trying to assert central government control over the fringe elements. Somehow, these elements will have to be purged or suppressed," another observer said.

Accompanied by military experts, Mr. Draper is said to be surveying the needs of the Lebanese Army and prospects for its gradual deployment. This process is expected to be followed by an aid package for the Lebanese military.

There appears to be greater optimism on the army's future than on the continued tacit agreement of Lebanon's political leaders to allow emergence of a strong central government.

Mr. Habib won the trust of Palestinians and Lebanese Moslems when he negotiated the PLO withdrawal from Beirut. Mistrust generated by the massacre may hinder the U.S. ability to do that again, and this question is seen as a decisive factor in how quickly the marines can be withdrawn.

Tories Gaining In Popularity, U.K. Poll Says

LONDON — After 3½ years in power, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Conservative Party are more popular with voters than they were 12 months ago, a Gallup Poll reported Monday.

The poll was published in the conservative Daily Telegraph on the eve of the party's annual conference, which opens Tuesday in Brighton.

Gallup said its findings were based on questioning of 955 electors in more than 100 of the country's 635 electoral districts from Sept. 22 to 27.

Asked if their opinion of the ruling party had risen or declined since the May 1979 election, 18 percent said it had gone up compared with 5 percent a year ago, 48 percent said it had gone down and 32 percent said it was the same.

Against 35 percent and 2 percent were "don't knows," the same as last year's poll.

WORLD BRIEFS

80 Held in Indian Security Operation

NEW DELHI — The police arrested more than 80 persons Monday in the north Indian town of Meerut as a major security operation was mounted by heavily armed paramilitary units to curb communal fighting.

Sixteen persons have died since Friday evening in clashes between gangs of Hindus and Muslims using outdated rifles, home-made grenades and acid bombs. About 2,000 police reinforcements, armed with rifles and submachine guns, were sent to the town 50 miles (80 kilometers) northeast of New Delhi.

The police also reported that the deputy commander of the 4,000-member paramilitary force was found fatally wounded Monday. It was not immediately known who had fired the shot. Official figures say 28 persons have died since the clashes erupted on Sept. 6. Unofficial reports say the toll is much higher.

Egypt's State of Emergency Extended

CAIRO — The People's Assembly approved Monday a government-requested extension for another 12 months of the state of emergency enforced since the assassination of Anwar Sadat by Moslem extremists a year ago.

In doing so, the 392-member legislature accepted the government's contention that the extremists continued to threaten national stability. The extension request, which took the form of a decree by President Hosni Mubarak, was approved by a show of hands.

Only a small number of deputies from minority opposition parties and a small independent bloc opposed the measure. Mr. Mubarak's ruling National Democratic Party controls about 85 percent of parliamentary seats.

Latin Nations Ask New Falkland Talks

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Twenty Latin American nations formally submitted a resolution to the United Nations General Assembly on Monday calling on Argentina and Britain to resume negotiations on the question of sovereignty over the Falkland Islands.

The resolution also asked that UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who tried unsuccessfully to head off the Falklands conflict between Argentina and Britain last spring, undertake a new mission on the Falklands question.

Foreign Secretary Francis Pym of Britain, addressing the assembly on Wednesday, said that before negotiations begin, Argentina must renounce the use of force and declare a definitive end to the hostilities. On Friday, Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari of Argentina said hostilities had ceased and that Argentina did not intend to renew them.

Hanghey Rallies Fianna Fail Support

DUBLIN — Prime Minister Charles Hanghey rallied his supporters in the ruling Fianna Fail party Monday as dissidents seeking to remove him as leader on a no-confidence vote accused him of intimidating uncommitted deputies by demanding an open ballot.

Party sources, who asked not to be identified, said that the prime minister was confident after he met with a score of Fianna Fail's legislators that he would survive Wednesday's vote by the party's 81 members of the Dail, or lower house. The sources said Mr. Hanghey, 57, also may call meetings with party constituency leaders to pressure deputies to back him.

This is the second challenge to his leadership since he formed a minority government after an inconclusive general election Feb. 18.

Terrorists Foiled, Italian Police Say

NAPLES — The police said Monday that they had foiled plans for a new campaign of leftist urban guerrilla violence by arresting 11 suspected members of the Red Brigades' Naples unit, including its alleged leader.

Maps and documents found in raids on guerrilla hideouts Saturday included plans to kidnap a senior government official and stage a mass prison escape, the police said. On Monday, the police said they seized arms, including a mortar, a bazooka and assault rifles, near an important alliance military base at Bagnoli, outside Naples, in follow-up raids.

The arrest of a suspected leader of a Naples unit, Vittorio Bolognini, 32, and 10 others, was described as the heaviest blow against the guerrillas for many months.

Saudis Warn Iran to End Iraq War

LONDON — Saudi Arabia warned Iran's revolutionary Moslem leaders Monday that they face a "no holds barred" war with all Arab states unless they accept mediation to end the war with Iraq.

The threat, made in a state radio broadcast, followed Sudan's announcement of Monday that it was prepared to send troops to aid Iraq in the two-year-old conflict. Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, said Sunday that Iran would not accept any peace initiative that did not "guarantee the punishment of the aggressor and payment of war reparations to Iran."

Iran claimed its forces repulsed two Iraqi counteroffensives early Monday in the Sumar region, about 60 miles (96 kilometers) northeast of Baghdad. Iran claimed it captured the Sumar area in an offensive Friday.

More Amerasians To Leave Vietnam

BANGKOK — A second group of Amerasian children will be allowed to leave Vietnam this week for the United States, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said Monday. He said 24 Amerasian children, a woman who is a naturalized American and 22 accompanying relatives will fly from Ho Chi Minh City to Bangkok on Thursday.

Eleven Amerasian children and nine accompanying relatives left Vietnam last Thursday, arriving in Los Angeles on Sunday.

"Our records indicate there are 15,000 to 20,000 more Amerasians here," a Vietnamese Foreign Ministry representative told reporters and U.S. officials at Ton Son Nhat airport last Thursday. He indicated that more of these children would be permitted to leave Vietnam.

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Senior Officials in U.S. Remain Unconvinced Russia Has Given Up on Reagan Government

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Despite severe strains between Washington and the Kremlin, senior U.S. officials do not believe, as some Soviet spokesmen have suggested, that Moscow has given up on the Reagan administration.

Although these officials acknowledge that there is no sign of progress in any of the disputes between the superpowers over Poland, Afghanistan, trade and other issues, they believe that the Russians remain serious in their bilateral discussions and "have not drawn the conclusion that they can't talk to this administration," as one official put it.

Russians are pursuing those negotiations seriously. Private talks about the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and other subjects, while not leading to any progress, have been useful, the official said.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said further that he does not believe that the Russians can really "wait out this [Reagan administration] crowd" as a policy.

"Problems Won't Wait"

"The problems don't just sit there," he said. "They have got to deal with the fact that we are engaged in a buildup and restructuring of our military forces. They have got to deal with the problem of their virtual exclusion from the Middle East. They have got to deal with the problem they see because we are reacting to the threat in Western Europe (by basing new U.S. missiles there). They can't just sit there for the next two or three years and say, 'We're not going to do anything, talk to anybody.'"

Like most Western specialists, he believes that Soviet policy in

many areas is immobilized by the fading health of President Leonid I. Brezhnev and the Kremlin is fighting about who will succeed him.

"It doesn't look as though there is a fully functioning government," he said.

But he believes that Moscow is facing only partial paralysis, that the real Soviet crisis is internal and involves grim economic and agricultural problems that are structural and pose possibly wrenching internal reforms that the Russians may not make.

In foreign policy, however, he believes that Moscow still can act in certain areas and that Mr. Gromyko is still looked to for leadership. Mr. Brezhnev probably could not bring his military leaders into

line today as he did in 1972 for the first U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms limitation pact, the official said. But the new arms talks, he said, adding that he believes some movement is possible.

President Ronald Reagan's attitude toward Moscow is one of "deep suspicion," the official said. "He thinks what went wrong in the past is that we ourselves were not seen by the Soviets as being serious in meeting the challenges they put to us. But he is basically an optimistic man so he thinks there ought to be a way to negotiate."

"I'm convinced the president and the secretary of state want communication with the Soviets because it's too important not to have it," he added.



FATAL FLIGHT — The balloon EL Globo Grande deflates slowly in the Rio Grande, near Albuquerque, New Mexico, after a leak from its propane gas cylinder set the gondola and the envelope aflame during liftoff at a balloon festival. Four persons were killed, five were hurt.

Reagan Officials, Catholic Bishops Quietly Debating Nuclear Policy

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Since the spring, senior officials in the Reagan administration and the nation's Roman Catholic bishops have been quietly debating the emotional and volatile issue of nuclear weapons.

Some of the debate, invariably waged in courteous tones, has gone on behind the scenes in unpublished meetings between delegations from the National Conference of Catholic Bishops and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger or Eugene V. Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, or Lawrence S. Eagleberger, the undersecretary of state.

Still more of the debate has been in writing. The bishops have circulated the draft of a forthcoming pastoral letter that expresses deep skepticism over the morality of nuclear deterrence, and the officials have responded in long letters defending the administration's position.

In particular, President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, William P. Clark, and Mr. Weinberger have reiterated the administration's insistence that the United States retain the right to fire nuclear weapons first, if necessary. The bishops' letter urges the administration to renounce that policy.

The debate, which both sides regard as an ethically proper and politically acceptable exchange in the making of national policy, may soon become public. The bishops are close to completing a revised version of their "Pastoral Letter on War and Peace" for circulation later this month.

er this month and discussion at a general meeting of the bishops here next month. It is to be issued next year.

In the first draft of that pastoral letter, the bishops said: "We have profound doubts about whether the use or threatened use of nuclear weapons can be truly reconciled with traditional principles of self-defense and just war."

"Christians cannot live live by the sign of the mushroom cloud," it asserted.

In response, Mr. Clark wrote a letter to the bishops, a prominent Catholic, to pass along to the bishops.

"I am troubled about what appears to be a fundamental misunderstanding in the letter concerning existing United States nuclear deterrence policy," he wrote.

Mr. Clark, who made his letter available on request, also asserted that the pastoral letter ignored "the far-reaching efforts by the United States to bring the world closer to peace" through Mr. Reagan's proposals for arms reduction.

Mr. Weinberger wrote directly to the bishops and also made his letter available. It said that, given the horrible consequences of nuclear war, "the burden of proof must fall upon those who would depart from the sound policies of deterrence which have kept the peace for so long."

"I find most troubling the draft letter's implication that the policy of deterrence itself should be forsaken if complete nuclear disarmament is not imminent," he said. "The truth is that the continued safety and security of all nations

requires that we maintain a stable military balance even as we negotiate reductions."

A spokesman for Archbishop Joseph L. Bernardin of Chicago, chairman of the committee that drafted the pastoral letter, said that although the committee had received 700 pages of comments from a broad spectrum of people, he said all opinions had been considered but declined to say what influence Mr. Clark or Mr. Weinberger had had on the committee.

In his letter, Mr. Weinberger reflected the administration's concern over the effect of the pastoral letter, saying that it was "certain to influence thinking in the United States and around the world."

The revised version of the letter was expected to say that nuclear weapons "pose especially acute questions of conscience" for the nation's 55 million Catholics.

Some officials said privately that they feared that the pastoral letter, which is clearly pacifist in tone, would feed demands for a nuclear freeze, which the administration opposes. When the letter is published, it will be widely circulated to all parishes and through the Catholic press.

The letter resulted from a year-long study on the morality of war in the nuclear age. The five-member committee consisted not only of administration officials but also those in previous administrations.

The initial draft of the letter outlined traditional teaching on just wars of self-defense and morally acceptable means of fighting wars, then moved on to issues of modern war.

U.S. Editor Decries Reporters Acting As 'Mouthpieces'

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Newspaper reporters should not act as spokesmen for their governments in covering military issues, an American newspaper editor says.

"Journalists too often allow themselves to become mouthpieces for the policies of their own governments. Too often they accept official assumptions without questioning their validity," said Joseph R.L. Sterne, editorial page editor of The Baltimore Sun.

In a keynote address on "Arms and the Press" to an editors' symposium Monday, Mr. Sterne said that reporters should tackle the basic assumptions and viewpoints underlying complex military issues.

Twenty-five participants from the United States, Western Europe and Japan were at the fourth Tri-Continental editors' symposium here. Mr. Sterne said reporters should "do the necessary spadework" to find the truth behind such widely reported assumptions as President Ronald Reagan's assertion that the Soviet-American military balance is tipping against the United States.

He also said the "basic questions about basic defense issues" that reporters should try to find answers to include the need for MX missiles in an age of nuclear submarines and the current deployment of NATO troops in Europe in light of the growing strategic importance of the Indian Ocean and the Gulf regions.

Pretoria Denies Return Of Passport To Bishop

United Press International

PRETORIA — The government refused without explanation Monday to return the passport of Bishop M. Desmond Tutu, the Anglican general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

Bishop Tutu's passport was withdrawn in April 1981 with no reason given, and a Supreme Court application in March for its return was turned down. The affair caused an international outrage.

U.S.-Soviet Farm Ties Seen Easing Tensions

By Seth S. King
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A private research group says the Soviet Union's continuing heavy dependence on farm imports from the United States could lead to the most significant change in relations between the two superpowers since the Cold War began 35 years ago.

The Worldwatch Institute, which studies global natural-resource problems, says this Soviet dependence could help lessen tensions and even provide a form of insurance against a Soviet nuclear attack.

The institute's director, Lester R. Brown, said in a study released Saturday that the Russians could no longer blame their crop failures on climate and weather. He contended that only drastic changes in communist philosophy and attitudes could check further declines in food production and satisfy the desires of the people for a better standard of living.

Some experts on the Soviet Union do not agree with the suggestion that its need for American food serves as a possible nuclear deterrent.

Raymond L. Garthoff of the Brookings Institution said he did not believe this dependence would stop the Russians from starting a war because he did not think they were contemplating starting one in the first place.

"They have many other reasons for restraint," he said. "But it is

certainly true that they have systemic problems with their agriculture that they have not faced up to. The whole communist system is pretty taut right now, and it is difficult for the Soviet leaders to make radical changes too fast. But in the longer run they will probably realize they have to make changes that go beyond any they have tried so far."

Thus far in 1982 the Soviet Union has spent \$6.6 billion for grain imports, which must be paid in gold or in hard currency earned from the sale of oil at a time when

oil output in the Soviet Union is leveling off and the country is having difficulty maintaining oil exports to countries outside Eastern Europe.

The rising volume of food imports from the United States as well as from other noncommunist exporting countries is also politically embarrassing to Soviet leaders, Mr. Brown asserted. Many factors other than military strength determine a country's power and influence, he said, and foremost is the capacity to feed its people.

U.S. Draft Resister Gets Prison Term

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — A draft resister who had said he was "ready and willing" to go to prison was sentenced Monday to two and a half years in a federal prison camp.

U.S. District Judge Gordon Thompson said he would consider granting Benjamin Sasway, 21, a college student, bail pending an appeal.

Mr. Sasway declared he disagreed with government policies "which are leading us to the brink of nuclear war." He had said earlier that he was prepared to serve the maximum sentence of five years in prison.

Mr. Sasway was the second man since the Vietnam War to be convicted of failure to register with the Selective Service System.

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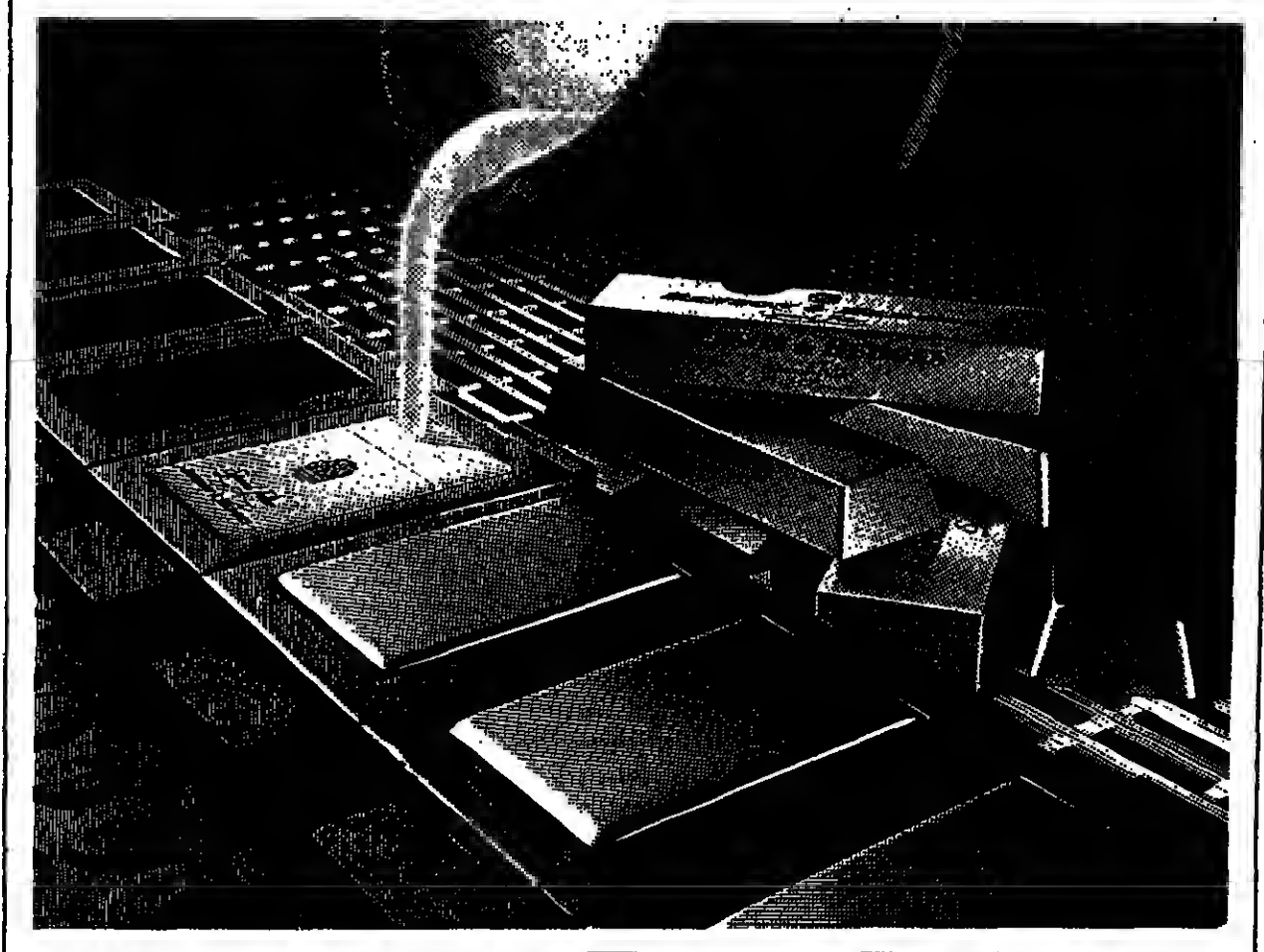
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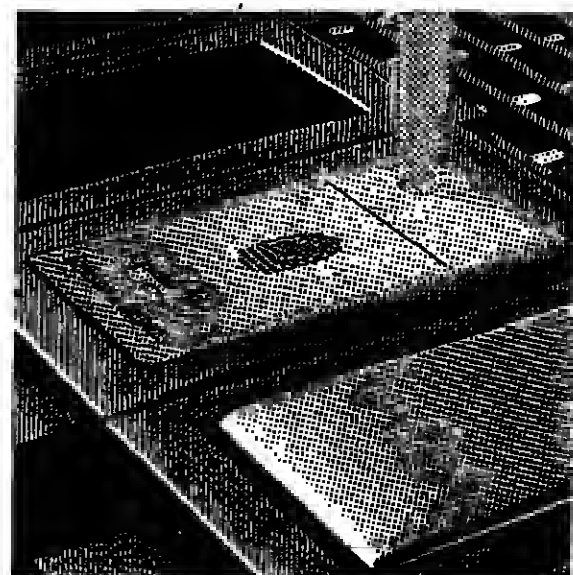


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Spanish Politicians Wonder If Center Can Hold

Factionalism on Right Could Give Socialists Control of Cortes

By Brian Mooney

MADRID—Spanish politicians ranging from extreme rightists to pro-Moscow Marxists are fighting an election campaign, but many are beginning to reckon that the real battle could take place after the vote.

Few Spaniards question that the Socialist Party, who have been in opposition since the civil war ended 43 years ago, will emerge as the biggest party in parliamentary elections on Oct. 28.

What remains in doubt is whether the party, led by a Seville lawyer, Felipe Gonzalez, will win sufficient votes to command an absolute majority in the 350-seat Congress of Deputies, the legislative house of the Cortes.

This uncertainty is providing the main focus of interest in the campaign for the elections, the first since March 1979 and the third since Spain embarked on the transition from dictatorship to democracy following the death of Franco in 1975.

The Socialists argue that the transition will be complete if they win a majority—and if the conservative forces that have governed

the country since the civil war respect the results.

But Spain's politicians appear to be more confident today than in the aftermath of last year's abortive coup, although authorities arrested three colonels over the weekend who are suspected of plotting against the state.

Most politicians rank the danger of a hung parliament as a greater threat to stability, fearing that it

NEWS ANALYSIS

could be difficult to form post-electoral alliances and tougher to maintain them.

The October elections were precipitated by divisions within the ruling Union of the Democratic Center and with its splinter parties.

The shape of any Socialist administration likely will be determined by how the voters in the center respond.

A large shift to the rightist Popular Alliance would probably leave the door open to a Socialist majority. But a shift to the ruling center could result in the center holding the balance of power.

The contest for the center appears to be forming between the remnant of the centerist union and

the party which broke away from it. Opinion polls have fluctuated wildly in predictions of how the Center for Social Democracy, formed by Adolfo Suarez, a former prime minister who founded the original centerist party, will fare.

Centrists Rejected Alliance
The Union of the Democratic Center president, Landelino Lavilla, who took over the party leadership this summer from Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, has gambled that the vote will not polarize. He refused, therefore, to take his party into a pact with the Popular Alliance, which is led by a former Franco minister, Manuel Fraga.

Mr. Fraga, whose commitment to parliamentary democracy has been questioned by some of his opponents, warns Spaniards not to trust Socialist promises of moderation. By contrast, the Communist leader, Santiago Carrillo, says the Socialists have sacrificed their promises to win votes.

Dozens of parties and political groups are contesting the elections, including at least eight under the Communist banner, three labeled Socialist and five on the extreme right.

The five main parties will not

win all the seats in the Cortes, and minority parties and nationalists from such regions as the Basque country and Catalonia could play an important role in the process of forming a governing alliance.

But Mr. Fraga, Mr. Lavilla, Mr. Suarez, Mr. Gonzalez and Mr. Carrillo are seen as the main contenders. Each was allotted one hour on television at the end of September to face a panel of journalists.

Their campaign promises concentrate on issues affecting the 23 million voters most directly—unemployment and the two million unemployed.

Solutions range from Mr. Fraga's proposals of cutting taxes and reducing public spending to a promise by Mr. Gonzalez to create 800,000 new jobs by increasing public investment.

But with no prospect of major nationalizations hanging over the outcome of the elections, the political division between left and right has emerged more sharply in foreign and social policy.

The Socialists and Communists oppose Spain's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Popular Alliance and the Union of the Democratic Center support it.



Viktor P. Karpov of the Soviet Union, left, and Edward L. Rowley of the United States.

U.S., Russia Reiterate Stances in Geneva

New York Times Service

GENEVA—U.S. and Soviet negotiators gave no hint of possible departures from the opposing positions of their two countries on their return here Monday for the second round of the Strategic Arms Reductions Talks.

In a prepared arrival statement, Edward L. Rowley, the U.S. negotiator, said that the consultations he had had with administration and congressional leaders in Washington had "strengthened my confidence that our proposal to bring about substantial reductions in the most destabilizing offensive strategic weapons systems is a good one."

But a few hours later, the Soviet negotiator, Viktor P. Karpov, said in a prepared statement that the U.S. approach that President Ronald

Reagan first formulated in May was "one-sided" and "cannot serve as a basis for an agreement."

Mr. Karpov called on the United States to make "necessary adjustments" in its position.

Eugene V. Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has described Mr. Reagan's proposal for the start of the talks in June as a two-stage plan that, in the first stage, would reduce ballistic missiles to equal levels at least one-third below the current numbers.

In the second stage, Mr. Rostow said, equal ceilings would be sought on "other elements of United States and Soviet strategic forces."

But Mr. Karpov reiterated Monday the Soviet view that Washington was attempting by its proposal to achieve a weapons "superiority."

The talks resume Wednesday.

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24 Suspects Identified In U.S. Cyanide Deaths

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO—A task force has two dozen suspects and several "very substantial" leads in the murders of seven persons who died after taking Extra-Strength Tylenol pain-relief capsules that had been filled with cyanide, the Illinois state attorney general said Monday.

But Ty. Fahner ruled out reports linking a man arrested for shoplifting Tylenol bottles from a suburban store to the poisonings. Mr. Fahner said the man has been in jail since August and could not have placed the tainted bottles on store shelves.

Arthur Hill Hayes Jr., commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, said Monday that experts in the federal government and drug industry will look for ways to prevent tampering with over-the-counter drugs in stores.

Medicine packages "won't be absolutely foolproof—man is too ingenious when he has evil on his mind—but we think that perhaps there are ways that we could make them more secure," he said.

Mr. Hayes' chief assistant, Mark Novich, said that among the ideas for making packages more tamper-proof are a paper seal across the mouth of a pill bottle and a plastic strip around the neck that would have to be removed before the cap could be opened.

Officials at the FDA said they had uncovered no tampering outside Illinois, but have urged that no one take Extra-Strength Tylenol capsules until the investigation is completed.

Washington Times Says Circulation Is Growing

WASHINGTON—The Washington Times reported Monday that its circulation after just 4½ months of publication is nearing the 100,000 mark.

The morning newspaper, which has the financial backing of Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church, competes directly with the larger Washington Post. It said its paid circulation as of Sept. 30 was \$5,784. Since then, the newspaper has added 3,284 subscribers, according to James Whelan.

A team of more than 100 local, state and federal investigators beginning to comb personnel files Monday of people who might have had access to the capsules, said Mr. Fahner. He did not elaborate beyond saying a list of 24 suspects had been compiled.

The attorney general said the investigators' task has been made more difficult by the fact the type of cyanide used by the killer or killers is commercially available and widely distributed. Potassium cyanide, used in metal extraction, electroplating and the heat-treating of steel, can be found in many commercial and academic chemistry laboratories, he said.

U.S. Clears Way For Deportation Of Alleged Nazi

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court cleared the way Monday for deportation proceedings against Karl Linas, who allegedly supervised a Nazi concentration camp in Estonia and later was sentenced to death by the Soviet Union.

The court, without comment, let stand a ruling that strips the 63-year-old Estonian native of his U.S. citizenship.

The government contended that Mr. Linas took part in persecuting inmates at a concentration camp in his native city of Tartu, Estonia, after the Germans occupied that country in 1941 during World War II.

Mr. Linas denied the allegations, for which the Soviet Union sentenced him to death in 1962. He was not present during the Soviet trial.

The United States claimed that Mr. Linas illegally withheld information about his Nazi past when he was admitted to the United States in 1951. A court in Suffolk County, New York, made him a citizen in 1960. In January, the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the order last year by a judge in Brooklyn, New York, that stripped Mr. Linas of his citizenship.

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Glenn Gould, Unorthodox Pianist, Creative Interpreter, Is Dead at 50

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO—Glenn Gould, 50, the pianist, died Monday in Toronto General Hospital one week after suffering a severe stroke.

Mr. Gould had been placed in intensive care but did not regain consciousness before he died, a hospital spokeswoman said.

A native of Toronto and a bachelor, Mr. Gould was a child prodigy who became renowned as much for his eccentricity as his interpretations of Bach and Mozart. Throughout his career, Mr. Gould aggravated some music lovers by taking liberties with masterpieces. He recorded Beethoven's violin concerto with the piano instead of the violin. Even so, his fine technique won the begrudging praise of his most caustic critics.

Mode of Dress

Mr. Gould tended to become withdrawn as he grew older. He disliked performing on stage and gave his last recital in 1964, saying, "the concert is dead." From then on he concentrated on recordings, but also made prerecorded radio and television appearances. He produced a series of well-received programs on northern solitude for the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

He usually wore hats and coats the year round. He often worked

all night. He was known to always soak his hands and wrists in hot water before performing and carried his own folding chair for every performance as he liked to sit far lower at the keyboard than most pianists.

Glenn Herbert Gould was able to read music by the age of three. At 12, he began study at the Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto, and two years later became a piano soloist with the Toronto Symphony. By the age of 19 he was making concert tours of Canada. But it was not until he was 23 that he won international acclaim in his debut at New York's Town Hall in 1955.

Columbia Records, now CBS Masterworks, signed him on the spot, beginning a recording career that Time magazine called "little short of genius." Time, reviewing Mr. Gould's first recording for CBS Records of Bach's Goldberg Variations, said it "was Bach as the old master himself must have played."

Mr. Gould drew full houses on his worldwide concert tours, appearing with the Berlin Philharmonic and the orchestras of Amsterdam, Moscow, Leningrad, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Montreal, Dallas, Vancouver, St. Louis, San Francisco and Cleveland.



Glenn Gould

The Goldberg Variations was the first of more than 80 albums recorded by Mr. Gould, and it though it never went out of print, CBS marked his 50th birthday Sept. 25 by releasing a re-recording of the Bach classic which he made last year.

A prolific writer, philosopher and critic, Mr. Gould won a Grammy Award for his liner notes on one of his own recordings of piano sonatas.

This spring, he arranged and performed the musical score for "The Wars," a Canadian movie directed by Robin Phillips and based on a novel about World War I by Timothy Findlay.

On his 50th birthday critics all over the world hailed his artistry and what one of them applauded as "an eccentric and provocative" career. In Washington, a radio station broadcast his original recording of Bach's Goldberg's Variations, followed by the recent re-make of the same work.

Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, 68, Ex-President of Iraq, Dies

United Press International

ABU DHABI—Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, 68, the former president of Iraq, who was overthrown by Saddam Hussein in a bloodless palace coup in 1979, died Monday, the Iraqi news agency reported.

Mr. Bakr was president of Iraq for 11 years, earning a reputation

for ruthlessness and repression of his political opponents.

A statement issued by the presidential court in Baghdad said the former field marshal had been ill for several years.

Under Mr. Bakr's rule, Iraq was an uncompromising radical state, ruling out any peaceful settlement with Israel. Mr. Bakr sent his troops to fight alongside the Syrians in the October 1973 war against Israel.

Real Power

He made an agreement for a political and economic union with Syria in October 1978, but when he was toppled less than a year later, Mr. Hussein ended the accord. During the second half of Mr. Bakr's 11-year presidency, Mr. Hussein was the real power. Officially, Mr. Bakr resigned in 1979 because of poor health.

Mr. Bakr's rise to power began in the army, which he joined at 20. Troops under his command took part in the 1958 overthrow of the monarchy in Iraq, earning him a place on the ruling military tribunal.

In 1963, Mr. Bakr became prime minister and organized an exclusively Ba'athist party government. He later fell from power but returned to lead a Ba'athist coup in 1968.

Despite his fall from power in 1979, Mr. Bakr, a Sunni Moslem, remained a respected figure in Iraqi politics.

Pravda Reports Pipeline Problems

United Press International

MOSCOW—The construction of the natural gas pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe is behind schedule, Pravda reported Monday. The report was one of the first signs that the pipeline plan might be falling short of its targets.

Despite problems of poor coordination between construction crews, however, the Communist Party newspaper said "the Soviet people are sure the gas supplies will begin flowing in 1984, in accordance with agreements." Pravda indicated the biggest problem centered on the 40 compressor stations necessary to build gas pressure in the pipes.

The United States has opposed Western Europe's participation in the pipeline project, which features a long-term trade of Western construction expertise and financial support for Soviet raw materials.

Aborigines Seized At Brisbane Rally

Reuters

BRISBANE, Australia—Police arrested about 200 aborigines and their supporters Monday when they tried to enter the Queen Elizabeth II Stadium, the main site for the major Commonwealth Games.

The group, attempting to draw international attention to aboriginal demands for perpetual ownership of land reserves in the state of Queensland, were stopped outside the stadium, which at the time contained 30,000 people.

Police began making arrests when the aborigines and white Australians began chanting "What do we want? Land rights. When do we want them? Now." Many had tickets to watch the day's events, but were kept out and arrested under special legislation invoked last week to prevent action likely to disrupt the games.

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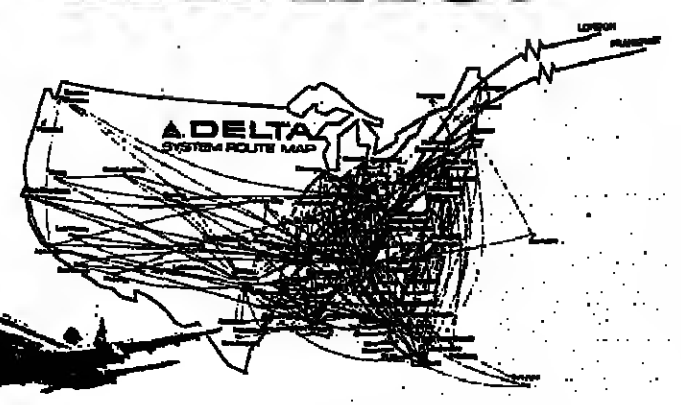
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Sputnik Launch '57 Spurred Space Race

Feat Undermined U.S. Self-Image, Sparking Wide Changes in Society

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Twenty-five years ago Monday, when the Soviet Union launched the first satellite, President Eisenhower sought to soothe a bewildered American public with the forecast that the United States would surpass the Soviet feat the following year.

"After all," Eisenhower said, "the Russians have only put one small ball in the air."

The Senate majority leader, Lyndon B. Johnson, viewed things differently: "It is not very reassuring to be told that next year we'll put an even better satellite in orbit, maybe with chrome trim and automatic windshield wipers. I guess for the first time I've started to realize that this country of mine might not be ahead in everything."

U.S. Self-Image

Except for Pearl Harbor, no single event assaulted the United States' image of itself as did Sputnik. So rudely did Sputnik undermine the idea that the United States was the world's leader in military, economic and technological might that it changed the way Americans did research, supported universities and taught their children.

One historian placed the U.S. response to Sputnik in the same category as decisions leading to the Truman Doctrine, the North Atlantic Treaty, intervention in Korea.

Beijing Annoyed Over Dalai Lama

The Associated Press

ROME — China expressed its regret Monday over a reception accorded the Dalai Lama, the exiled Tibetan Buddhist leader, by Rome's Communist mayor.

"The Dalai Lama is not only a religious personality but an exile who carries out political activities," a statement released by the Chinese Embassy said. "For the mayor of Rome, Ugo Vetere, to have received him at Campidoglio (city hall), doesn't help friendly relations between the Italian and Chinese peoples and we express our regret," the statement said.

The embassy claimed that Tibet is "an inalienable part of Chinese territory and constitutes an autonomous region of the People's Republic of China." The Dalai Lama met the mayor here Sept. 27. The following day he was received by Pope John Paul II. The Dalai Lama heads a government-in-exile in India.

rea, support Taiwan and Vietnam and confrontation with the Soviet Union over its missile sites in Cuba.

The Sputnik of Earth started an American self-examination that did not end until two Americans stepped on the moon in 1969, just as President John F. Kennedy had predicted they would do eight years earlier.

Along the way, the United States spent a staggering \$40 billion on education and technology. As much as \$10 billion was spent on school laboratories, producing a generation of engineers and scientists who changed American industry and restored the nation's image as a technological leader.

In years immediately following Sputnik, U.S. space ventures did not bring but tarnish that image. One such venture was the Soviet Union's first satellite, Laika.

In 1959, the Soviet Union sent the Luna 3 around the moon and took the first photograph of the moon's hidden far side.

At the time, the U.S. Navy and Air Force argued about which service would orbit the first U.S. satellite. Better several setbacks, the U.S. States managed to launch Explorer 1 in July 1958 as its first satellite.

As in 1961 that the first men on the Earth — the Russian, Yuri Gagarin, then another Russian, Gherman S. Titov, circled the globe 17 times. The best U.S. effort up to then was that of the chimpanzee, and Alan Shepard Jr. was flown 600 miles (96 kilometers) downrange in a "pig" flight that never went into orbit.

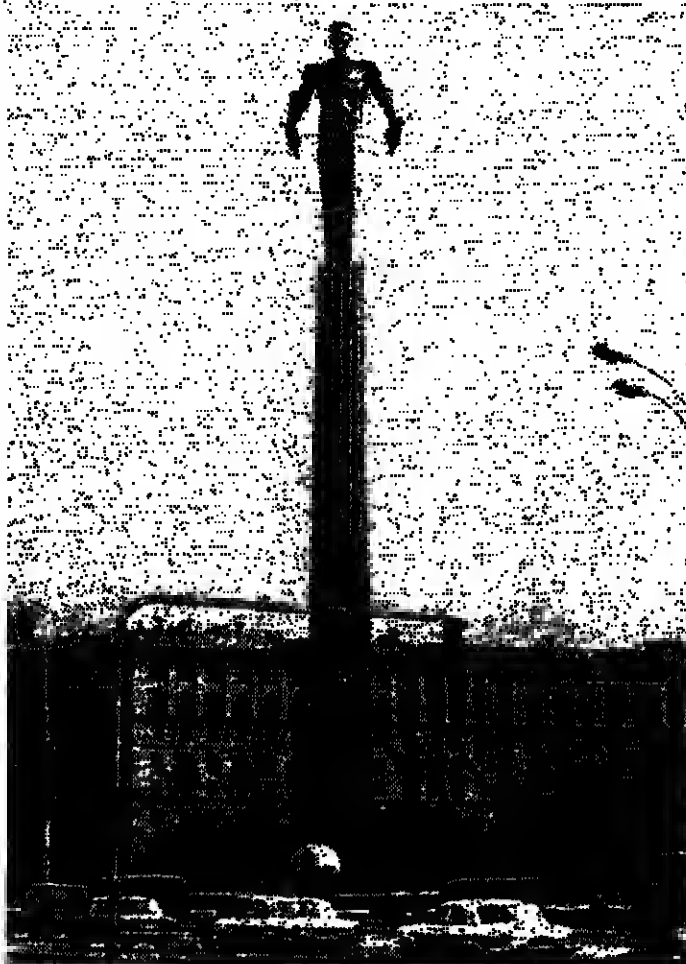
Until 1962 did John H. Glenn Jr. become the first orbiting American. By the end of that year, Soviet cosmonauts had circled the globe.

It was also in 1961 that President Kennedy stood before Congress and made it a national goal to land men on the moon before the end of the decade.

That decision changed the course of the space race. Ten years later John M. Logsdon, the historian wrote: "The lunar landing decision started the largest single use of technological means to achieve a significant foreign policy goal in American history."

Three cosmonauts, three astronauts were killed in a fire on the launch pad. But by the time the astronauts aboard the Apollo 11 orbited the moon in December 1968, the space race was over.

Although the Soviet Union had



A statue depicting Yuri A. Gagarin, who in 1961 became the first man to orbit the Earth, looms high above a square in Moscow.

begun the race with the Sputnik launch in 1957, the United States ended it 11 years later, first with Apollo 8 and then in 1969 with the moon landing of Apollo 11.

What happened to the Soviet Union? "They abandoned their moon program. We took the wind right out of their sails," said the former director of the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center in Houston, Christopher Columbus Kraft.

Sputnik and the space race produced far more than moon landings. Some critics contend that not everything that ensued has been beneficial. Sputnik spurred U.S.

determination to improve the quality of schools and students, but whether that succeeded is debatable. Critics say science and engineering schools had been improved at the expense of reading and writing.

The space race also helped to produce the high technology of the computer revolution.

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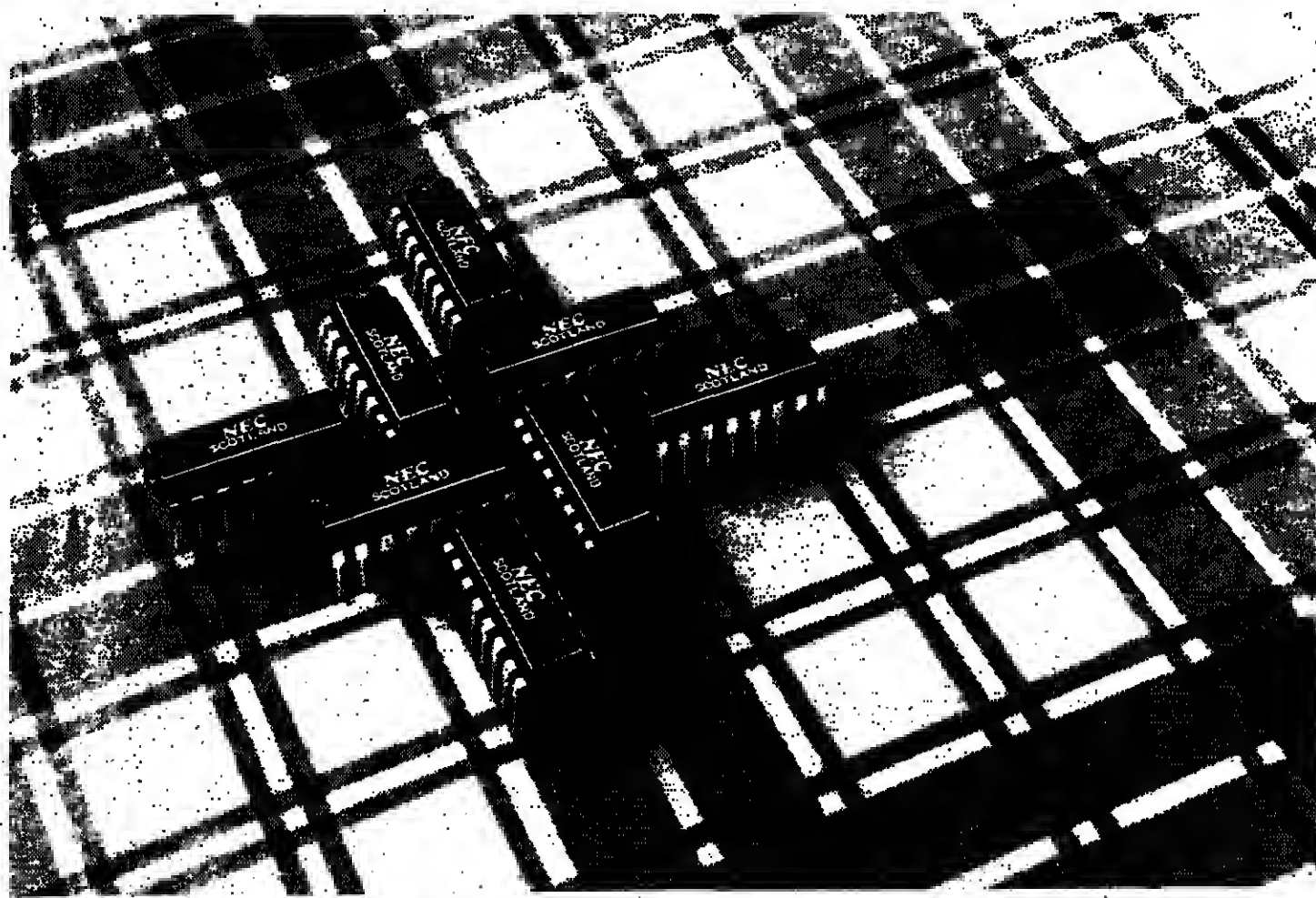
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Fighting Export Subsidies

Practically everyone agrees that subsidizing exports with low-cost government loans is a bad idea. Cheap credit, like any form of export subsidy, is just another "beggar-thy-neighbor" policy, creating jobs in one country at the expense of jobs in another. What everyone does not agree about, though, is how to get rid of it.

Budget Director David Stockman leads the fight to cut funding for America's Export-Import Bank, the agency that now offers below-market interest loans to foreign buyers of American products. Other countries, Mr. Stockman presumes, could then be persuaded to follow the example.

There is a more likely route to success: convince U.S. trade rivals that America is prepared to match (and thereby neutralize) their export credit subsidies.

Mr. Stockman has made the Export-Import Bank a priority target since taking office. In 1981 he asked Congress to trim the bank's lending by one-third, to \$3.7 billion. He did not get all that he wanted: Congress authorized \$4.4 billion. But he did manage to appoint an ally, William Draper, as president of the bank. Mr. Draper has used his discretionary authority to tighten lending terms. And the administration is once again asking for cuts in the bank's budget.

The administration's opposition to Export-Import lending is partly based on principle. The president's economic advisers favor open

world trade and believe, correctly, that it is being undermined by export subsidies from the industrialized countries. But the policy also serves more pragmatic purposes. Virtually all Export-Import loans go toward sales by a few very large corporations — Boeing, Westinghouse, General Electric and McDonnell Douglas, for example. By opposing Export-Import programs the president can argue that he wants to cut government aid to the rich and powerful as well as the poor.

The policy is understandable, but it only distracts from the tactical question of how best to eliminate all export subsidies. The administration is now asking the Europeans to end all cheap financing on commercial aircraft, save those sold to very poor countries. And it will no doubt ask for similar reforms from all industrial exporters when the industrialized Western nations meet next year to discuss export credit policies.

The Europeans, Canadians and Japanese might be persuaded by sweet reason. But the long, sorry history of such negotiations suggests otherwise, especially during recession. The more practical approach is to prove U.S. determination to slug it out in the marketplace unless the other nations eliminate subsidies to buyers who can afford to pay. And the first step along that route is for Congress to support Export-Import Bank leading at pre-Reagan levels.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

On Senatorial Courtesy

There is a tradition, called senatorial courtesy, that the Senate will not confirm a nominee from any state who is personally obnoxious to one of the senators from that state. It is an ancient tradition, justified on the ground that no one who is foolish enough to irritate a senator from his state is wise enough to hold an office important enough to require Senate confirmation.

Careless at best, this logic can be carried to truly silly extremes.

Take the case of Admiral Elmo Zumwalt, the former chief of naval operations, who has been nominated by President Ronald Reagan and confirmed by the Senate as an appointee to the General Advisory Committee of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The nomination is being sent back to the Senate by the administration at the behest of Senators Harry Byrd Jr. and John Warner of Virginia. The admiral is from Virginia.

No one disputes that Admiral Zumwalt is well-qualified for the position: He has plenty of relevant experience and, though a Democrat, he endorsed President Reagan in 1980. But Admiral Zumwalt's home-state senators did not notice his nomination when it was approved unanimously in committee and on the floor (they complain that the White House failed to notify them), and now they want a chance to consider whether they will invoke senatorial courtesy.

One can understand their irritation. Admiral Zumwalt was the Democratic candidate against Mr. Byrd in the 1976 election, and no

one likes opposition. The fact that the senator took little notice of the admiral in his campaign, and the large margin of his victory, suggest, however, that any wounds have healed. At least eight senators have supported the nomination of former opponents for various positions, and we would think Senator Byrd, after examining the merits, would want to make a similar decision.

As for Senator Warner, he was Navy secretary when Admiral Zumwalt was chief of naval operations; they disagreed on things then, later and now. Admiral Zumwalt, in his book, "On Watch," called Mr. Warner a "dilettante" who suffered from a "chronic inability to make decisions."

The senator says now that the Zumwalt nomination raises the question of whether one who writes a syndicated column, as the admiral does, should be in a position that gives him access to intelligence information, and he asks whether other syndicated columnists have served in such positions.

The answer is that a number of members of such advisory bodies are frequent contributors to different publications, and the issue properly before the Senate is whether the nominee has the qualifications and probity needed. Admiral Zumwalt does.

Senators Byrd and Warner are entitled to be notified at the White House's failure to notify them of his nomination. Having made their point, they should now allow the nomination to be confirmed.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The Tremor in Bonn

The fall of Helmut Schmidt is the end of an era in Bonn politics.

But it is not the end of the West Germany that the world has come to know. It is a severe tremor — not an earthquake.

Herr Schmidt, the Social Democrat, and his successor as chancellor, Herr Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democrat, have more in common with each other than either does with the more dogmatic elements in his party. What Herr Kohl has yet to prove is that he possesses the sheer personal authority required of him.

His record to date is better than some German commentators are ready to admit. In the struggle for power during the past few years he has bested both the ever-ambitious Herr Strauss and some other right-wingers.

The unpredictable factor is the emergence of the so-called Greens. They might well replace the Free Democrats as the group holding the balance of power in Bonn. Should that happen, many Social Democrats might be tempted to team up with the Greens. If that is the direction in which the party goes, it will risk severe tension within its own ranks and in the longer run it could also damage the underlying political and social consensus in Germany.

—The Financial Times (London).

A Double Standard

When Arab terrorists commit atrocities, their misdeeds are almost taken for granted. But when the Israelis are implicated in acts of wanton brutality, as they were in West Beirut last month, the world is outraged.

Thus a double standard is being applied to Israel — much to the consternation of Prime Minister Begin and his supporters, who assert

that the dual judgment is unfair and hypocritical.

As I see it, however, the double standard is a tribute to Israel. For the expectation that the Israelis ought to behave differently from their enemies underlines the perception of the Jewish state as a unique phenomenon.

Ostracized and persecuted throughout history, the Jews retained their identity for 2,000 years because of their faith in their own moral superiority.

From the start, therefore, Israel was saddled with the awesome responsibility of operating as a Jewish ethical plane than its Arab adversaries. Fulfilling that responsibility has not been easy.

—Stanley Karnow, Tribune and Register Syndicate.

The Cuban Obstacle

Of all the obstacles to a settlement in and around Namibia, the presence of tens of thousands of Cuban troops in Angola, to the north of the disputed territory, has always seemed the most intractable, once the South Africans had the inspiration to raise it and the Reagan administration, predictably, backed them in so doing. Freedom of movement is that there can be no question of a South African withdrawal from Namibia until the Cubans withdraw from Angola.

Now the French appear to be ready to take a hand in the matter. They have come up with the excellent suggestion that French troops could move into Angola as an advance and token replacement for the Cubans if the latter were asked by Luanda to withdraw.

The Cuban "linkage" play was an almighty sponner to throw into the works; if it is now removed and the South Africans try to throw another, we will all know where they really stand on peace in Namibia.

—The Guardian (London).

OCT. 5: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Christians and Socialism

LONDON — Today's roundup of press opinion in Great Britain includes an editorial on socialism and religion from The Daily Chronicle that confidently predicts that a conflict between Christian and anti-Christian Socialists would seem to be inevitable in the near future. The newspaper declares: "We have never believed that socialist doctrines will capture any large proportion of the British people. Socialism is repugnant to the English character and hostile to English traditions. When its champions in this country encumber themselves in addition with an anti-Christian propaganda, the prospect of their winning any large measure of success becomes very remote indeed."

1932: The Threat to the Dollar

DES MOINES, Iowa — In one of the more dramatic speeches of his career, President Hoover swept aside the curtain of secrecy that guarded anxious White House conferences last spring and summer and revealed the silent battle waged by administration forces to save the American dollar, which he said was once on the verge of collapse. With startling and human frankness, rarely found in a political speech, the president said that at one time in the uphill fight, the dollar was but two weeks away from disaster. The secretary of the Treasury had informed him that unless gold withdrawals were halted, the nation would be forced off the gold standard within 14 days, the chief executive added.



I Liked Our Old Underdog Image.

Navon on the Massacre in Beirut: 'This Is Not Us'

By Flora Lewis

JERUSALEM — The outrage resounding after the massacre in Beirut has been heard in Israel. But that is not what counts most here. The heart of the matter is what Israelis think of themselves.

A judicial inquiry has been ordered. Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Defense Minister Ariel Sharon have vehemently rejected charges of Israeli involvement, though both have said they will accept full official responsibility if it is proven.

Mr. Begin told the Knesset on Wednesday that the Labor opposition had thrown "the red juice of slander at us and now they are wallowing in it. The mud slung at us has stained the whole state of Israel," he said, using what Israeli critics call McCarthy tactics.

President Yitzhak Navon speaks differently. By the Constitution, the Israeli president has little more than the power to symbolize the nation. Mr. Navon takes that very seriously.

When he was elected in 1978 he said his function was to enhance the sense of unity in a state created of people from 102 lands, speaking 81 languages. Zionism, he said, means "that we ourselves will be the ones to forge our destiny, by coming to our ancient homeland. Ours is a history of what others did to us, not what we did as a nation."

Now he expresses Israel's sense of deep trouble. There have often been hot political arguments, but that is going on among Israelis today is "totally different," he said in an interview. "When did we know? Could we have stopped it? It touches our essence, our soul."

Mr. Navon's family has lived in Palestine for 350 years; they were expelled from the Spanish Inquisition, via Turkey. "My family never went through a pogrom," he said, "but we have all heard so many tales. I know about it. You identify your-

self with the victims." Then, referring to Beirut, he lowered his soft voice to an awed whisper and continued, "It was a pogrom."

"We want to cleanse our conscience," the president said. "Let the guilty pay, whoever. We must condemn the perpetrators and we know who they are, the Phalangists. But are we in the picture or not? We believe that God created man in his own image, in the sanctity of life. He who saves one soul is as if he saves all the world, and he who kills one soul is as if he kills all the world."

"Even the Orthodox here are beginning to say we should give back the [occupied] territories if it means saving souls," that came first. "We've been victims for so long, we identify with victims. It's impossible to bear. We have an obligation to ourselves and the part of the civilized world to which we want to belong."

"This is not us," he said gravely. President Navon declines to take sides in the argument raging since the state was founded about whether it should be considered just another land or something special, answering: "Both. We want to be a normal country but we don't want to be just like any other people. We deserve to be judged differently. There is a moral basis for the country."

Even one of us feels both "normal" and "different," he said. "We are a people, because of his warmth, because of his culture, because he is one of the few Sephardim who have reached high office, perhaps because he is above the political dogfight. Like most Israelis, he will wait now in anguish and anxiety for the record to be established. He inspires confidence that the country will not allow itself to be fooled or frightened into hiding shame."

It is true, as he points out, that Christians and Moslems in the Arab world have a long tradition of blood feuds that lead to repeated massacres. They have a custom of collective, clan responsibility that visits vengeance on a group without distinction between innocent and guilty individuals. But that is not the standard Israel set for itself.

It is true, as some point out and as Mr. Navon refrains from mentioning, that Israel is blamed harshly for acts merely deplored when others commit them. There has been an outpouring of attacks on Israel since the invasion of Lebanon that is of a different order from the condemnation heaped on other countries when they conquer and kill.

The word "War-style" and "genocide" and "holocaust" have been flung about as though the Auschwitz were incidents in combat. A French Jewish leader suggested on Paris television that his compatriots sounded almost grateful to be denouncing Jews without restraint.

France had the worst record of the German-occupied countries in World War II in delivering its Jewish citizens to the Nazis.

Beirut, the Frenchman said, seemed to ease the vestiges of bad conscience.

Mr. Begin told his cabinet that "Goyim kill goyim, and they immediately come to hang the Jews." He has a point, but it is not an explanation or any kind of consolation for Israelis, even less for the rest of the world.

Now Israel is confronting its belief in itself. It will be its own judge. It is under moral siege from within. It needs a chance to perform the somber task in dignity.

A man like President Navon gives assurance that Israel is still alive and willing to do so.

By Anthony Lewis

Time to Push Reagan's Peace Plan

BOSTON — It is time to return to the agenda of peace in the Middle East. And the item of the top remains President Ronald Reagan's initiative.

Talk of peace may seem incongruous after these last days. But the need for the Reagan plan, its urgency, is even clearer now. It offers all parties a way out of the cycle of fear and violence. And the fact is that among all parties there are signs of interest.

To the Palestinians, the Reagan plan offers acceptance of political identity and a chance for genuine self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza, in association with Jordan. And reports from the West Bank say that leaders there see it as the one realistic hope of stopping Israel's creeping annexation of those territories.

Cautious Steps

To leaders of the moderate Arab states, the Reagan plan offers a way out of a looming political threat: the appeal of radicalism, fed by seeming American impotence in the face of Israeli expansionism. And these leaders, even the cautious King Hussein, have taken steps, at least gingerly, toward the president.

To Israel, the Reagan plan offers the hope of normal life: an end to the unceasing strain of living in an armed camp. And despite the angry rejectionism of Menachem Begin and Ariel Sharon, there is ample evidence

that many Israelis would like to see negotiations on the initiative.

The political struggle over the Reagan plan is going to be played out largely in Israel. For the people of that intensely political society, it really poses a choice between two alternative visions of their future.

One is the Begin-Sharon vision: annexing the West Bank and Gaza into a Greater Israel. That would mean taking 1.2 million more Palestinians into a Jewish state. It would prevent development of friendly relations with Egypt and insure continuing hostility from the rest of the Arab world. It would require a permanently militarized Israel.

The other is the Reagan vision: a transition through autonomy in the West Bank to a territorial settlement with Jordan and the Palestinians. That would open the way to friendly relations on Israel's eastern border, its longest and most important. It would go far toward making Israel, in President Sadat's phrase, welcome in the Middle East.

The most significant aspect of the future as envisioned by Begin and Sharon is the way Israelis would have to treat Palestinians — and what they would thereby do to themselves. That psychological process has already begun in the West Bank.

Shortly before the Beirut massacre The New York Times published two lengthy studies of conditions in the West Bank by its correspondent in Israel, David Shipler. There was a telling interview with the secretary of one Jewish settlement in the territory, Ezer Rapoport, who went to Israel from Brooklyn 11 years ago.

What would happen to the Palestinians, Mr. Rapoport was asked, if Israel annexed the West Bank? His answer was this:

"They can stay, but with the understanding that I cannot allow them voting power and I cannot allow them to be in my army. Palestine is on the other side of the Jordan River. They can go there. Therefore, I think that the direction should be in trying to offer a population exchange."

A Deliberate Choice

In other words, Israel could not remain a Jewish state if it annexed the territories and gave their inhabitants the rights of citizens. They would have to be treated as second-class people, like blacks in South Africa. Except that the ruling whites in South Africa inherit a history that has put them in this situation, while Israel would be making a deliberate choice to treat a large indigenous population as helots.

The alternative would be to force the Palestinians out, and that is out so far fetched. Mr. Sharon has made very clear, more than once in a career marked by brutal actions, that he would like the Palestinians not to be "exchanged" but to be frightened out of the occupied territories.

And a highly regarded correspondent of the Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz reported last week that Phalangists planned the Beirut massacre "with the objective of causing a mass flight of Palestinians."

The Reagan vision of Israel's future has its uncertainties and dangers, too, on the score of security.

The president has been reassuringly firm about the American commitment. The question is what Arab leaders will do. King Hussein would say forthrightly that he is prepared to live with Israel — as Americans long have been pressing him to do — and to join negotiations on the Reagan plan, he would make an immense difference to Israel's sense of the possible.

There is an obligation, too, on members of the American Jewish community. They must face the alternative visions open to Israel. Some are doing so already.

A fervent supporter of Israel said to me the other day:

"I used to have views about what was right for Israel but never expressed them out loud. Now I know I have to do a job that I left to other people before. I have to speak out. So do others. And the most important thing we have to do is get behind the Reagan plan."

The New York Times.

Reagan's Alienation From Europeans Leaves NATO Drifting

By Charles Maechling Jr.

WASHINGTON — Like a marriage breaking up, the alienation between Western Europe and the United States is proceeding apace, accompanied by the usual symptoms of mutual recrimination, overcommunication and psychological withdrawal.

Unless the trend is arrested, the next step will be separation (a withdrawal of U.S. forces) followed by divorce. For this state of affairs, the Reagan administration is largely responsible.

At a critical period in the economic life of Western Europe, with severe strains on the international monetary system, and with unemployment at unprecedented levels — 13 percent in Britain and 9 percent in West Germany — the Reagan administration's policy of tight money and heavy protectionism has been a drag on the economies of its allies.

The administration's unsuccessful attempt to stop shipment of equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline has embittered relations with Europe and impaired future attempts to develop a unified policy on export credits applicable to trade with the Soviet Union.

President Ronald Reagan's apparent incapacity to discuss substance on equal terms with European counterparts has eliminated the crucial personal channel through which Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Ken-

edy and Richard M. Nixon were able to resolve differences before they escalated to public confrontation.

For the first time since the Calvin Coolidge era, when the United States was provincial in background and isolationist in spirit. In contrast to his predecessors, Mr. Reagan has neither the experience nor the intellectual roots to appreciate the problems of Europe and to feel an affinity for European culture.

Beyond this, the political agenda on which he was elected, depending as it does on legislation, inevitably gives top priority to domestic issues. The result is to reinforce an essentially negative, risk-free and non-creative approach to foreign policy — one that hides behind confrontation and is so fearful of compromises of principle that it regards each consultation with allies as a potential trap.

Those negative tendencies are particularly noticeable on the economic front. There is an overwhelming evidence that the resources of the International Monetary Fund are inadequate to shore up the tattered structure of international credit.

Nevertheless, even as the nation with the most at stake, the United States torpedoed efforts to double the fund's lending capacity.

Again, having the most at stake in a comprehensive legal regime for the seas, only the United States among leading maritime nations opposed the recently completed Law of the Sea treaty. A similar negative attitude has characterized the Reagan approach to arms control and elimination of trade restrictions. Alone among Western nations, the United States refuses to establish routine diplomatic relations with Cuba, Angola and Vietnam.

The crippling effects of a sterile conservative ideology masquerading as principle are exemplified by the administration's approach to international organizations.

In December 1981, it cut off funding for the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis, a globally acclaimed experiment in East-West scientific cooperation, thereby closing off a valuable window to the West for Polish, Czech, Hungarian and Bulgarian scientists.

It has allowed the Israeli membership issue to interfere with full participation in the specialized agencies of the United Nations, to the point of jeopardizing U.S. membership in the important International Atomic En-

ergy Agency, which monitors the shipment and use of nuclear fuel.

In virtually every sphere, from trade to telecommunications, the Reagan administration has dropped the process of leading the alliance in consultation, preferring to translate its own unrealistic visions into rules of the game that other nations are supposed to live up to.

Europe has no time for such hollow gamesmanship. Its leadership is too immersed in economic difficulties to permit trans-Atlantic meddling in such vital matters as the pipeline contracts, agricultural subsidies and export credits, to name a few.

Europe has no time for such hollow gamesmanship. Its leadership is too immersed in economic difficulties to permit trans-Atlantic meddling in such vital matters as the pipeline contracts, agricultural subsidies and export credits, to name a few.

The Europeans do not consider themselves in a state of Cold War, and do not see every Soviet statement within the satellite sphere as a chess move in a wider struggle for world domination.

Is there any way to stitch up the alliance? There is, but first it is time we realized that U.S. leadership in the Reagan sense is not possible. More-

over, the leadership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization can no longer be treated as a prescriptive right automatically vested in the most powerful member.

Today, the largest commitment of ground forces, the greatest exposure to attack and the strongest political personalities are to be found on the European side of the Atlantic. Collective leadership is necessary to prevent the alliance's dissolution.

Collective direction has much to commend it if consensus cannot be reached otherwise. It was the pattern of the alliances both against Napoleon and against the Central Powers in World War I.

In most parliamentary democracies, cabinet government is the rule; even the Soviet Union is governed more by committee than by one man. The United States is unique in its cult of the strong executive.

Far better for NATO to be governed by an effective directorate, with a common strategy binding on all members, than by an amiable figurehead deferred to at summit meetings and ignored the rest of the time.

The writer is a resident scholar at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington. He contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

Bersaglieri in Beirut: Rome's Calculations

By Enrico Jacchia

ROME — The presence in Beirut of the Bersaglieri, reinforced by some elite units of the paratroops and marines, represents the first important commitment of Italian military forces outside the nation's boundaries.

The decision to send the troops was taken by the government in an atmosphere of great national emotion. The news of the Beirut massacre had reached the Italian public while Yasser Arafat was still in Rome. With a few exceptions, the Italian press gave the PLO leader a warm welcome. Most party leaders had received him with the manifest intention of conferring upon their guest a measure of recognition.

Italian public opinion, which had increasingly taken a pro-Arab attitude in recent years, seemed definitely sympathetic to the Palestinian cause by the end of Mr. Arafat's visit.

In such circumstances, the sending of Italian troops to Lebanon was widely supported, interpreted by most people as a gesture of reparation by a friendly nation to the survivors of the Palestinian refugee camps.

But government thinking on the issue was not that simple.

First, there is a desire in military circles to create an Italian version of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. Most parties have opposed

this for years, but many politicians are now ready to consider such a project because of the dangerous situation that has developed along the Mediterranean's southern shores and in the Gulf. The assembling of the Lebanese task force at short notice created many problems. Defense Ministry sources say that proves that an emergency force is needed.

A second element is the belief by some politicians that Italy has a special role to play in the Mediterranean as a bridge between Europe and the Arab world. Such a role would imply some independence from NATO policies and some sympathy to Arab interests. For different reasons, the Communist Party shares the conception of a strongly pro-Arab policy.

A third element is this: The American, French and Italian troops now are filling a vacuum in Beirut, thereby denying access to the Soviet Union or its allies.

After the horror of the massacre, the protection of the Palestinians is a moral imperative. But Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, who has been careful to keep a balanced position between Mr. Arafat and the Israelis, is a loyal supporter of the alliance. And the value of reasserting the Western presence in Lebanon cannot be overlooked.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Middle East Precedents

Regarding "The Horror and Shame" (JHT, Sept. 22): The editorial states: "There are Lebanese precedents for the barbarity in Beirut last weekend. But there are no Israeli precedents."

The massacre of 250 unarmed civilians of all ages and both sexes at Deir Yassin in 1948 by Menachem Begin's Irgun, and the subsequent stuffing of the corpses down the village well presumably does not qualify.

Nor does Ariel Sharon's "punitive raid" on Qibya in 1954, when 61 Palestinians were blown up in their shattered homes.

The killing of Lebanese civilians by cluster and phosphorus bombs in Israeli bombing raids on Beirut, and the denial of power, food and water to the stricken population must also fall in the category of "civilized."

Guilt for the latest barbarism lies largely with those who have unreservedly supported and encouraged Israel, since its inception, in its callous persecution of the Palestinians, and with those who have characterized the dispersion of the Palestinians and the repression in the occupied territories of those who remained as anything other than barbaric.

A.K. HICKEY, Le Havre, France.

Flying With Fokker

Regarding "DC-3 — No Time to Retire" (JHT, Sept. 1): Living in Paris between 1930 and 1940, I frequently flew to Holland to see my parents, mostly on one of KLM's three-engined F-7s.

On one of those flights, it must have been in the middle '30s, two

gentlemen sitting behind me were violently criticizing — at least one of them was — the plywood Fokker planes that KLM was flying at the time. They were heavily outdated, he said, frankly only good for the junkheap. What the world now needed was a metal plane, and the best one available was the Douglas DC-3.

As a Dutchman, pretty proud of Holland's "oldest airline" in the world — KLM had started in 1921, if I remember correctly — I felt that the American gentleman was going a bit off the deep end. Landing in Rotterdam, I pointed out the criticizing gentleman to an old KLM friend of mine, who was manager of the Rotterdam-Washington airport.

My friend, Toon Toek, asked me whether I knew who the gentleman was, to which I had to give a negative answer. "That's Anthony Fokker," he said. He explained that only a short time before, Fokker had become the exclusive European salesman for the metal Douglas aircraft!

SAM WAAGENAAR, Eindhoven, Greece.

Mexico's Strategic Role

Regarding "U.S. Latin Policy: Narrower Approach Needed" (JHT, Sept. 2): I was amused by Charles Maechling's article about U.S. Latin American policy. He says, and rightly, that we should stop thinking of Latin America as a unified whole. Then, further on, he falls into a similar error by saying Mexico is the key to U.S. strategy in Central America.

In fact, Mexico has little if any bearing on the region. Although Mexico may make a show of regarding Central America with parental con-

cern, the reciprocal is by no means true. Central America does not regard Mexico, and never has, with regard or anything remotely like it

Young 'Call Boys' (and Girls) Attract Tourists to Manila

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

MANILA — Wearing a T-shirt and faded jeans, Tony leans against a metal railing with a dozen other Philippine boys opposite a pizza restaurant at a modern shopping center. As a singer entertains the diners, he scans the tables of Filipino and foreign tourists, looking for one who will beckon him to sit down.

At 14, Tony is a male prostitute. He describes himself as a "call boy" and says he has been one for a year since running away from his home in a slum area of a Manila suburb.

He is part of a growing trade in children, some as young as 9 and most of them boys. The children are lured to Manila by promises of money and easy opportunities to indulge in sexual practices punishable by law or socially ostracized at home.

No one in the Philippine government was available to discuss the child prostitution, according to a spokeswoman at the government's press relations office.

Economic Causes
The traffic in children reflects extreme poverty and a shortage of jobs in the Philippines, a nation of 50 million people whose economy has declined sharply for several years.

The problem has also surfaced not only in Manila but also in the town of Olongapo outside the large American naval base on Subic Bay. Twelve girls there ranging in age from 9 to 14 were diagnosed as having venereal disease, and a U.S. chief petty officer has been accused in the case.

Many of the child prostitutes are members of gangs that dominate the slums and squatter shanty towns of metropolitan Manila, a sprawling urban area of about seven million people.

The two main gangs are estimated to number about 5,000 children, many of them assigned to different tasks by gang leaders. Some shine shoes, others are pickpockets or prostitutes. Eight boys caught by police recently said they had been forced to steal by a member-day Engr, a 20-year-old member of a gang called Signe-Signe Spunkit that also reportedly runs protection rackets and doctored pilfering operations.

Vigilante Raids
Lately, bands of government-sponsored vigilantes armed with staves and clubs have been making periodic sweeps of Manila's red-light district, euphemistically known here as the "tourist belt," to round up the child prostitutes. But those arrested are usually back on the streets a few days later.

One of those rounded up recently was a bright, lively, 16-year-old named Dana. A petite, fair-skinned girl with a childlike face and a disarming pout, she was sought after 32 young prostitutes

Sliding Economy, U.S. Naval Base Contribute to Problem

who had been arrested — 25 boys and 7 girls aged 9 to 18 — identified her to police as their *mamasan*, an intermediary who lined up customers for them, according to local newspaper accounts. The prostitutes said they were paid between 20 pesos and 100 pesos (about \$2.50 to \$12.50).

A few days after the 32 youths were caught, Dana was arrested

and jailed for five days. Soon after her release, she reappeared in the red-light district, a bit more wary of vigilantes and police.

Interviewed in the company of a nun who lives in her slum, Dana denied that she was a ringleader but admitted becoming a prostitute last year. She said that after an older friend enticed her into sniffing airplane glue, she was

raped by three members of a gang in her slum.

"When my mother found out I had lost my virginity, she wanted to kill me," Dana said. "She hit me and she cried."

She said that her friend, nicknamed Baby, then began taking her around to foreigners. "They would pay Baby 200 pesos (about \$25) and she would give me 20

pesos," Dana said. "But I'm smarter now. I don't work for Baby any more."

The nun from Dana's neighborhood, Sister Mary Annunciata, said the girl's mother almost certainly was a prostitute outside the Subic naval base and her father an American serviceman. Sister Mary Annunciata has started schools for reformed prostitutes and unwed mothers in the provinces, but she seems somewhat overcome by the scope of the child trade here.

"There's not much we can do for these young call girls," she said. "We have nothing to offer them, nothing to equal what they earn."

Tony's Friends

Tony, the "call boy" at the shopping mall, said "friends" led him into prostitution. Now, he said, he alone supports his mother and seven younger brothers and sisters. In a good week, he said, he can earn about \$87.50, a substantial sum for a young Filipino.

His customers are tourists, "mostly Germans," Tony said. Indeed, several of the foreigners seen sitting at the pizza parlor's tables with young boys appeared to be European. However, it was evident that others in the market included Arabs, Americans and Filipinos.

When he has earned enough money, Tony said, he plans to finish high school and find another job. Meanwhile, he makes his home in Limeta Park, sleeping on the ground with other tramps.

What does he do during the stormy weather of the current monsoon season? "If it rains, we don't sleep," he said simply.

Rebels Shake Burma's Security

RANGOON, Burma — Last week's attack by separatist guerrillas on Rangoon's main radio station and a police post has rocked Burma's security and intelligence networks and undermined its long-standing problem with insurgents.

Five members of the Karen National Union, a tribal movement seeking an autonomous homeland in Karen state, launched their attack after successfully infiltrating a tight security ring around the capital.

Ten security personnel and eight civilians were wounded in the fighting. Two attackers, including the group's leader, were later killed when they were discovered hiding in a French diplomat's housing compound, and the other three were captured.

In a city where security and intelligence cells extend to street neighborhoods and residents report visitors to local watchdog committees, the attack was a stunning surprise.

Burmese are now asking how the guerrillas, using a stolen car for the attack, managed to remain undetected and assemble an arsenal of heavy-caliber weapons before opening up with gunfire and grenade explosions.

Military weapons are banned from the capital under security regulations enforced after an attempted coup eight years ago.

Troops garrisoned in the city are not allowed to carry guns, except for elite forces guarding government leaders.

Local newspapers reported that security forces combed a cache of weapons from the rebels, including rocket-propelled grenade launchers, automatic rifles, pistols, land mines, two slabs of plastic explosives and nearly 300 rounds of ammunition.

The Karen insurgency erupted soon after Burma gained independence from Britain in 1948 to support the Karen tribal minority's demand for an autonomous homeland in the mountainous province of southeastern Burma, which borders Thailand.

The fighting has continued sporadically, confined mainly to skirmishes with Burmese Army patrols and raids on its outposts.

Only rarely are daring attacks made in major Burmese cities.

There is no end in sight to the rebellion. The rightist insurgents, many of them Christians in a predominantly Buddhist country, are safe in remote sanctuaries and are financed through smuggling of jade, gems and Buddhist antiques.

These are traded for Western consumer goods and weapons on the Thai border.

Unlike some of the more powerful secessionist movements among Shan tribesmen to the north the Karen insurgents have no links with the lucrative illegal opium trade in the infamous Golden Triangle, the isolated border regions of Thailand, Laos and Burma. But recent reports say Burma's powerful outlawed Communist Party, now denied funds from China, was attempting to move into the state to infiltrate the Karen National Union and share smuggling profits to finance their operations.

Most of northern and eastern Burma is under the influence of several groups of anti-government guerrillas who are opposed to the country's military-dominated government of lowland Burmese.

Karen state, ruled by the leader of the Karen National Union, General Bo Mya, is a hotbed of smugglers, outlaws and opponents of the Rangoon government.

In Shan state, there are two secessionist movements. The first, the Shan United Army, is led by a drug dealer, U Khin Sa. The second, the Shan State Army, has no apparent connection with the drug trade but, like the Karen group, gets money by smuggling arms and consumer goods.

The Shan State Army, in addition to battling government forces, also launches operations against U Khin Sa's troops and the Burmese Communist Party, which is also involved in the drug trade.

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President-Elect of Mexico Declares He Will Not Move Toward Socialism

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — Despite the government's increasing control of the economy, President-elect Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado maintains, Mexico is not heading toward socialism.

"It is not, nor can it be, the intention of the Mexican government to lead the country through a process of socialization," he said in a television interview with John Huston, a film director. "My commitment is with the Mexican revolution and not with socialism."

The interview, which was broadcast Sunday, dealt with issues likely to be discussed when Mr. de la

Madrid meets with President Ronald Reagan Friday in San Diego. He takes office Dec. 1.

The outgoing president, José López Portillo, nationalized Mexico's private banking system on Sept. 1 and imposed stiff currency controls to halt the flow of dollars out of the country. Mr. de la Madrid has publicly supported the measures, but it is widely believed that they do not coincide with his own economic theories.

Mr. Huston, 76, who owns a home in Mexico near the Pacific resort town of Puerto Vallarta, is reported to be planning a documentary on Mr. de la Madrid.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Superb Springsteen Album

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Bruce Springsteen's "Nebraska" (CBS) is about as close to catharsis as a rock record has ever come.

On his new solo album, Springsteen deals with American violence, unemployment, exploitation, alienation and corruption with such sensitivity that he turns desolation into art.

Springsteen is the big man on the scene right now, the only rock star who can put it all together — sexuality, swing, intelligence and sales. He is the heir to the Beatles and Bob Dylan, not only in degree of talent, but because he now reveals an ability to change both gears and direction. Ordinarily, he stresses volume and raw energy. A few hours of listening to Springsteen's standard repertoire can be like swallowing a fistful of benzodrine.

But here he is alone with a harmonica or acoustic guitar singing ballads more than songs — some of these stories are like talking blues — revealing '80s America just as Woody Guthrie revealed '30s and '40s America and Dylan '60s America. With cries, groans, rasps and wails, he makes folk music more than rock — not in the ethnic, limited, frozen, arty, peevish sense. Just songs for folks.

There are no songs about being rich and famous, no crying about the trials and tribulations of success or the anguish of creativity. Rarely since Woody Guthrie has popular music reached such altruistic poetic, proletarian passion.

Bad News

He seems to have overdosed on bad news — too many massacres and famines, people afraid of inflation, of losing their jobs, too much tackiness and lack of direction, too many failed relationships, too much loneliness.

It sounds like he's singing alone in his kitchen at 3 A.M. (This does not refer to the record's technical quality, which is excellent). Perhaps he was lonely himself, too down to set complicated rock-band logistics in motion, to coordinate production, rehearsal and explain and cut multiple takes and overdubs and then spend months mixing it. These songs come out of a sense of urgency, of desperation, and he makes us feel with him. And by dealing with these emotions rather than ignoring or escaping them, Springsteen helps heal us because, at least, somebody cares.

The melodies tend to sound alike, but even that somehow works toward artistic unity rather than monotony. "Nebraska" is a suite about the monotony of American architecture, the sterility

of junk food, obsession with acquisitions, about conformity and what a drag it is to be a "nobody."

In the title song, a man drives across the badlands of Wyoming with a baton twirler he picked up from her front lawn and "Me and her went for a ride and ten innocent people died . . . I killed everything in my path . . . At least for a little while sir me and her we had some fun." When they ask why he did it, he answers: "Well sir I guess there's just a meanness in this world."

"My Father's House" starts with a child dreaming that he is lost in a pine forest, trying to find his way home at sunset. He runs "with the devil snappin' at my heels." When he wakes up he remembers "the hard things that pulled us apart," and he goes to his father's house, but a woman speaks to him through a closed door and says: "I'm sorry son but no one by that name lives here anymore."

Joe Roberts, the highway patrolman, "always done an honest job as honest as I could." He has a brother, Frank, and "Frank ain't no good." Frank went into the army and Joe married and bought a farm, but wheat prices kept dropping and "it was like we were gettin' robbed." So he joined the state police. One night there was "trouble in a roadside out on the Michigan line" and when he got there Joe found "a kid lyin' on the floor lookin' bad, bleedin' from his head." Witnesses said "it was Frank" and Joe took off after him: "I must have done 110 through Michigan County that night." He begins to catch up but then remembers "me and Frank laughin' and drinkin'" and that "nothin' feels better than blood on blood." He pulls over and watches Frank's tailights disappear, saying to himself: "Man turns his back on his family well he just ain't no good."

"Don't Take My Boy"

The Mahwah auto plant closed down and Ralph couldn't find another job. One night he got drunk and shot a night clerk in a holdup. The judge, Mean John Brown, gave him 99 years and now "they call him Johnny 99." After a fight broke out, his girlfriend had to be dragged from the courtroom while his mother shouted: "Judge don't take my boy this way." Johnny makes his last statement: "Now judge I got debts no honest man could pay/The bank was holdin' my mortgage and they was takin' my house away/Now I ain't sayin' that makes me an innocent man but . . ."

Even though you can sense "trouble busin'" in from outside state in Atlantic City, where

"they're gettin' ready for a fight gonna see what them racket boys can do," the hero of "Atlantic City" decides to go down there because: "Now I been lookin' for a job and it's hard to find . . . it's just winners and losers and don't get caught on the wrong side of that line/Well I'm tired of comin' out on the lovin' end/So honey last night I met this guy and I'm gonna do a little favor for him."

"Open All Night" is about a guy driving across "New Jersey in the mornin'" like a loner landscape. He has a job but "the boss don't dig me so he put me on the night shift/It's an all night run to get back to where my baby lives."

Maybe this rich and famous rock star's passionate concern with losers will make them feel more like winners. In that sense "Nebraska" can be considered a political statement. To call it the rock record of the year is an understatement. Bruce Springsteen has graduated from the category of rock star to genius.



Bruce Springsteen: Solo ballads on the violence of America.

The French Stage: From Feuillère to Hallyday

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The 1982-83 Paris theater season has begun with the fury of a cavalry charge.

The first week alone has brought an adaptation of a fragile Russian original, "La Dernière nuit de l'été," illuminated by the magic presence of Edwige Feuillère at the Edouard VII; Johnny Hallyday and a vast cast raising a rousing rumpus at the Palais des Sports; Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" in translation at La Bruyère; a bright boulevard comedy, "Coup de soleil," at the Antoine; a monodrama about a woman pope of the future, "La Papesse américaine," at the Lucernes; and a miniature revue headed by that nimble harlequin Francis Perrin at the Comédie des Champs-Élysées. There can be no complaints about a want of variety.

Feuillère, perhaps the top actress in France, casts an exquisite splendor as the lady slowly resigned to her husband's infidelity in Alexei Arbuzov's collection of low-toned Chekhovian pastels, and as nostalgic as wood smoke on a frosty morning. It is less a play than a series of mood scenes brushed up into the subtle sensibility of play. Niels Arne Strindberg's "The Father" is a play that has taken to the bottle is impressive in support.

Peter Pan of Pop

In his king-size spectacle, "A Tont cassée," Johnny Hallyday appears as a barbaric warrior, as a hot-rodder and, in his more familiar form, as a rousing rocker. The blue-eyed blond boy, nearing 40, remains amazingly unchanged, a Peter Pan of the pop music world, but he has changed and enlarged his act. Part One's gigantic set is half the wrecked, desolate realm of the Australian movie "Mad Max" and half primeval forest where savage tribes roam amid volcanic eruptions and torrential storms. It is akin

to being backstage at the Folies-Bergères during an earthquake.

Part Two is more conventional, with Johnny in a blue leotard jacket conducting a cabaret floor show, blasting out numbers old and new and reviving his Frenchified image of the Elvis Presley of the '60s. He has obviously jumped the generation gap, with his voodoosque ceremonies causing not only the youngsters to gyrate but enthusiastic elders as well to bellow, clap and sway ecstatically as though participating in an evangelistic tent meeting.

Cleverly Concocted Farce

"Coup de soleil" by Marcel Mithois is a cleverly concocted farce with a sound basis for sure-fire success. Its premise is that young men today prefer mature women — a notion that is certain to bring bids from Hollywood, where ripe actresses are on the hunt for juicy assignments, and where it will be probably sentimentalized.

Jacqueline Maillon, a favorite comedienne, is an expert caricaturist and plays her role for loud laughter, portraying a dowager passionately wooed by an athletic florist (Roger Mirmont) 30 years her junior. The situation is more or less that of the enormously profitable "40 Cents" by Barillet and Gredy, which was made into an American film. At the Antoine there is strong support from Jean-Pierre Aumont as an elegant older beau and from Odile Mallet as a fading wallflower who captures the heart of the dowager's 20-year-old son. Tailored to the taste of a large public and staged spiritedly by Jacques Rosny, the play's prosperity is guaranteed.

Distinguished Creation

Eleanor Hirt's enacting of an American woman who is elected to the papacy in 2014 is a striking acting feat. Holding the stage alone for an hour and a half, she declaims the meander-

ing views of Esther Vilas, an Argentine writer, on these fantastic circumstances. Hirt's interpretation, employing a wide range of histrionic resources, is commanding and full of fascination. There is not a dull moment, though much of what is said has been heard before. Hirt's poise is a distinguished creation.

Season's Early Imports

"Les Enfants du Silence" — adapted from Mark Medoff's "Children of a Lesser God" — with Jean Dalric as a speech therapist and Chantal Lelend as the deaf-mute patient with whom he falls in love (at the Studio des Champs-Élysées), and "L'Éducation de Rita" from the English play by Willy Russell with Anémone and Henri Garcin (at the Marigny) are among the season's early imports.

The Comédie Française is to add to its repertory Calderon's "Life is a Dream," Giraudoux's "Antigone," Gide's "The Immoralist," and Molière's "Amphigouri" at the Salle Richelieu, while its second house, the Odéon, will have Max Frisch's "Temptation," directed by Roger Blin, and a revival of Roger Vitrac's "Victor." Jean-Louis Barrault announces Georges Conjonc's "Les Strauss" and Sydney Michael's "Dylan" (in London starred Alec Guinness as the Welsh poet) for the main auditorium of the Théâtre du Rond-Point, and Laurent Terzieff's production of "L'Amnésia" will be at the Rond-Point's smaller playhouse.

The Théâtre de la Ville, whose building was damaged by a fire last spring, will begin its season at the Théâtre de Paris with "Une Journée Particulière," based on the Ettore Scola film that unfolds on the day Hitler paid an official visit to Rome in 1938 to confer with Mussolini. Other productions in preparation here include Lucien Platteau's staging of Gorki's "Lower Depths," a dramatization of Boulgakov's novel "The Master and Margarita" and, with the Groupe TSE, "La Fuite en Chine."

Milan Fashions: Strong Start

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — The Italian fashion season started Monday with a bang. Top talent Gianfranco Ferré, who usually shows last, showed first. Krizia, Versace and Mario Valentino also made the day a star-studded start.

This new schedule has given the Italian fashion week a stronger beat. "I was shocked into it by my friends," said Ferré, "who told me it was too easy to show last and reap all the applause." So he showed first, but the result was pretty much the same for the shy, roly-poly, bearded designer, whose contemporary voice is one of the strongest around. His show received a standing ovation, followed by a long line of huggers and kissers.

The Italian government gave the Milan designers an official accolade by sending the minister of foreign trade, Nicola Capria, to the showings.

"It's a way for the government

to acknowledge the importance of fashion in our economy," Capria said after the Ferré show. "It's the first time I've seen a fashion collection and I found it a cultural experience," he added, noting the Japanese as well as American influences in Ferré's collection.

On the whole, the Italians have cleaned up their act in more ways than one. The shows are better organized and there is less hysteria, fewer histrionics and a more professional pace. As a matter of fact, the atmosphere was so low-key that when the designers came on the runway after the finale, the audience almost had to do a double take before realizing it was over and cheering.

The Milan spring and summer collections are also a cleaner slate fashion-wise. Summer agrees with the Italian designers in any case, and it is a big time for white linen, pale suedes and sophisticated swimwear with the latest in derriere décolletage.

Although there are still a lot of pants around (they always cut short to the ankles and loose), dresses are making a definite comeback, with Ferré's white linen chemise and Krizia's draped satin sheaths the best so far.

It is no secret that the Italians do not know how to make a big ball gown, but more and more they are coming out with a sophisticated and contemporary evening look, best summed up by Ferré's charming tuxedos and Krizia's draped satins. Satin and sequins are behind the Milan designers' Hollywood approach to glamour.

Ferré has changed and yet remained the same. The collection he showed Monday was cut just as severely as in the past but he has taken the starch out of his look, replacing it with a more relaxed, tight, curving and the generally abstract and uncomfortable feel of his clothes. "It's designed for the American customer," said Ira Neimark, president of Bergdorf Goodman.

He was dead right. Ferré, who created a special resort collection for the de luxe American boutique Martha last spring after a personal appearance at the store's Palm Beach branch, said he had had a chance to get acquainted with the American customer and to see his clothes live. The experience made him realize, he said, that in order to succeed he had to make some concessions to comfort.

Hence a much more wearable Ferré, with big, loose blouses sliding down the shoulder, softly draped dresses décolleté to the waist, and wide, sequined obis, which now come off instead of being sewn onto satin pants. Ferré's big specialty is a carefully controlled geometric cut plus a

rare and happy hand in mixing fabrics and colors. The softness is an added bonus.

Every season Krizia gains ground, and its designer, Maria Carla Mandelli, has now acquired a new dimension. She is doing more serious tailoring with impeccable, slightly hourglass suits and soft coats, also known as dressmakers' coats. White gloves and big white carnations in the lapels are typically pristine Mandelli touches.

With a combination of hard work, total dedication and perfect business organization (the latter courtesy of her husband, Aldo Finotti), Mandelli is reaching the top without losing her sense of humor. Her nearly surrealistic, cauliflower-looking dresses and her wildly iridescent fabrics are her twinkle in the eye, her way of saying let's have a laugh in the middle of very serious work.

Mandelli's other stunning touches include bare-breasted corset-like bodices of terry robes, mode, alligator bustiers, and skirts and pants made of thin cork that looks like glazed cotton. Her famous animal sweater collection now includes an alligator, its mouth either open or closed.

The Milan fashion week ends Thursday evening. About 12,000 people are in town attending the three fashion fairs: Modèl, Milano, vendemmia and the Milan collections.

A Brief Look At U.S. Films

Capsule reviews of films recently released in the United States:

"Tex" Tim Hunter's film version of the S.E. Hinton novel, is "an utterly disarming, believable portrait of a small-town adolescent," according to Janet Maslin of The New York Times. Matt Dillon and Jim Metzler play two brothers growing up in Oklahoma without parents in this Walt Disney production, which, Maslin said, "will forever alter the way moviegoers think about Walt Disney pictures."

Ralph Bakshi's latest animated feature, "Hey Good Lookin'," his "recollection of growing up tough and disorderly" in Brooklyn during the early 1950s, is "bleak and barren," wrote Vincent Canby of The New York Times. "The story is . . . lame" and the movie "doesn't even have the jazzy visual vitality we've come to expect from Bakshi." Canby lamented. Bakshi began work on the feature in 1975 but took time off to make "Wizards" (1977), "The Lord of the Rings" (1978) and "American Pop" (1981).

THE ART OF HOLDING A CONVENTION OR MEETING IN PARIS



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Trieste Prospering Again as Yugoslavs Commute to Shop

By Andrew Hurst
Reuters

TRIESTE, Italy — Trieste, the once-thriving Adriatic seaport that declined after the fall of the Austro-Hungarian empire 64 years ago, is enjoying a boom.

The streets are often clogged with thousands of Yugoslavs in cars and buses who flock here on day trips to stock up on coffee, clothes and other goods that are in short supply in their own country.

Many have saved for months to come on buying sprees, and they have brought much-needed business to the economically beleaguered port. The daily influx of Yugoslavs is so great that Trieste shop assistants are expected to have a working knowledge of Serbo-Croatian or Slovenian.

The Yugoslavs come to buy whatever is lacking in their own shops, but their main craving is for coffee, city officials say. The Trieste say the flow of visitors increased after Yugoslavia clamped down on coffee imports last year in an attempt to save foreign exchange.

Smuggling Coffee

Yugoslavia restricts the importation of coffee to a half-kilogram (1.1 pounds) per person, but the visitors have devised several methods to fool their customs authorities on the return journey.

The simplest but riskiest method is to stuff as many bags of coffee as possible under a car seat in the hope that the vehicle will not be searched at the border.

Others get around the restrictions by mailing coffee bags in individual parcels to scores of their friends in Yugoslavia. Italian post office workers complain that their sorting offices have been inundated with the coffee parcels and that they are faced with a backlog of several weeks.

This elegant cosmopolitan city was for 700 years Austria's main outlet to the sea; it was the commercial hub of the Adriatic.

But after World War I Trieste was absorbed by Italy in the parti-

tion of the shattered Hapsburg Empire and found itself cut off from its centuries-old hinterland.

The demise of the port was accelerated in the 1950s, when the onset of the Cold War and the establishment of a communist state beyond the frontier caused further disruption to trade. Only one of the seven jetties in the port is working today, and along the harbor roams a mass of derelict buildings erected by Austrian engineers at the turn of the century, are rusting. A railroad marshaling yard lies abandoned.

The chronic shortage of coffee in Yugoslavia has also encouraged smuggling. One kilogram of coffee bought in Trieste for about 8,000 lire (\$6) can fetch five times that price in Belgrade or Zagreb.

Coffee traders have cashed in on the Yugoslav thirst for coffee. Digo Allais, a Trieste-based coffee roaster, says his business has nearly doubled in the last year because of the Yugoslav demand.

But the Triesteans have mixed feelings about the source of their new-found wealth. Trieste is now the most expensive city in Italy, and its inflation rate outstrips the rest of the country, a fact many of

its inhabitants attribute to cash-laden shoppers from Yugoslavia.

Many Triesteans also believe that their city has become too dependent on Yugoslavia for comfort. "They have brought us an artificial wealth that could collapse at any moment," said Luciano Cabasso, a customs official in Trieste.

Others believe that Yugoslavia has not given up its territorial designs on Trieste despite signing a treaty seven years ago that settled a longstanding border dispute between the two countries.

They are uneasy about the endless flow of Yugoslav day visitors.

But their biggest fears are based on Yugoslav demands, enshrined in the 1975 treaty, for a mixed industrial zone straddling the frontier.

They believe that such a zone would encourage thousands of immigrant workers from Yugoslavia to settle in Trieste, putting a strain on the local economy and possibly resurrecting the old border dispute.

Suspicious of their Yugoslav neighbors and hesitant in their allegiance to Italy, many Triesteans recall the glorious days of their city, where the birthday of Emperor Franz Josef is still celebrated.

Survey Finds China Damages Environment

By Bayard Webster
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — China is causing widespread and serious damage to its natural environment in its efforts to quadruple its economic output in the next 20 years, according to a survey of the published writings of more than a score of Chinese scientists.

Vast forest areas have been denuded, lakes and streams have been polluted and substantial soil erosion and loss of arable land have occurred, the survey reports, as China has expanded and upgraded its farms, factories and utilities.

The consensus among the scientists, writing in official scientific and political papers published in Chinese journals, is that the environmental deterioration poses a serious threat to China's physical well-being and hence to its social stability.

First Comprehensive View

The survey, to be published in the October issue of The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, was made by Dr. Vaclav Smil, professor of geography at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, Canada.

It is believed to be the first comprehensive view of all aspects of the condition of China's natural resources.

In an interview, Mr. Smil said that when taken together, "the dimensions and implications of China's environmental degradation" were devastating.

The conclusions echo those of several frank accounts that have appeared since the end of the Mao's Cultural Revolution era in 1976, when Chinese scientists did not dare publish such critical assessments.

Mr. Smil's study includes dozens of reports of environmental mistreatment that have resulted from practices of the Mao regime as well as the detrimental

impact of the present emphasis on rapid economic improvement.

Mr. Smil pointed out that about 800 million people among China's estimated population of more than one billion were rural inhabitants. Yet, he said, only about a tenth of their fuel needs was furnished by coal, the only readily available fuel. He cited reports that people burned stumps, roots, branches, bark, twigs and leaves as fuel.

Even with such drastic measures, Chinese peasants are acutely short of fuel, Mr. Smil reported. Official estimates acknowledge that about 500 million people suffer from a serious lack of fuel for three to five months a year.

In addition to the demands on trees for fuel use, huge forest areas have been cleared for agriculture. Areas such as the provinces of Sichuan and Yunnan show losses of forest cover of 30 percent and 45 percent in the last two decades.

Despite mass tree-planting programs initiated since 1950, the Chinese Ministry of Forestry estimated last year that no more than one-third of all saplings managed to survive, owing to careless planting, lack of scientific care and other poor practices.

Mr. Smil said studies showed that China, as a result of its "grain first" policy, was now annually producing about 70 percent more grain than it did in the late 1950s. But, he said, because of the increasing population, there has been no improvement in the already-low food-energy intake of the average Chinese.

But by expanding grain production, he said, forests have been destroyed, lakes filled in, "resulting in higher soil erosion rates and widespread ecosystemic disruption."

The most serious impact, he said, has been the loss of 30 percent of the country's farmland in the last two decades.

The study also reports that the forest denudation has led to chemical pollution of lakes and streams, affecting fish and aquatic plant life.

Mr. Smil is writing a book on China's environment and is preparing a report on China's energy outlook for the World Bank, for which he is a consultant.

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South Korea Crash Kills 3

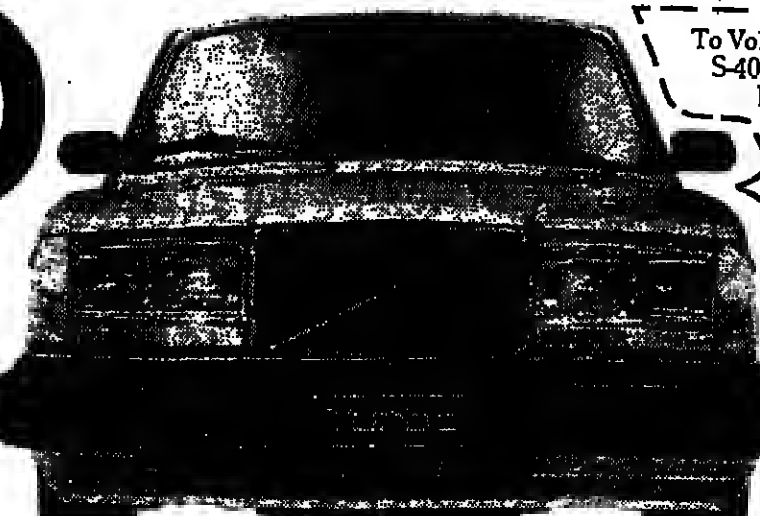
United Press International

SEOUL — A bus hit a train Monday at a crossroad in the Boryong area, 55 miles (90 kilometers) southwest of Seoul, killing 3 persons and injuring 51, police said.

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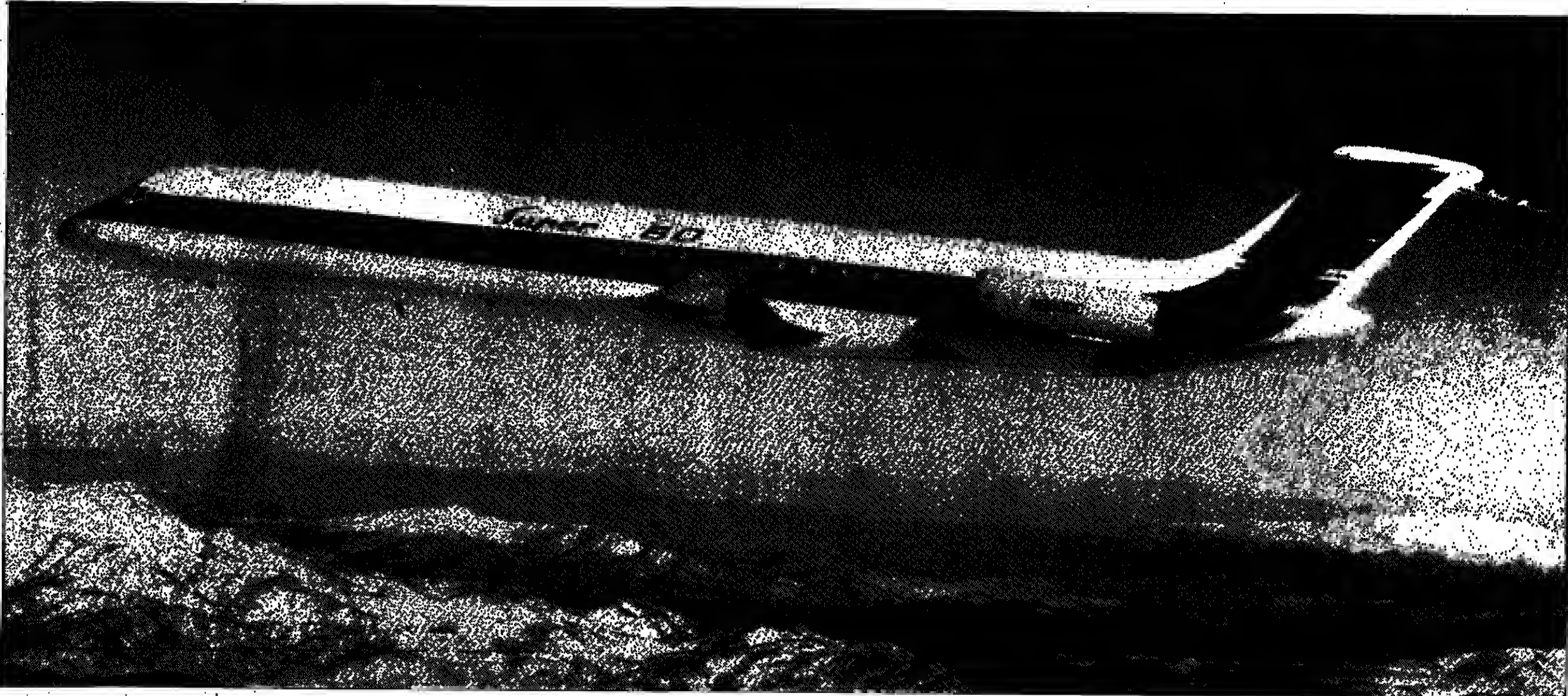
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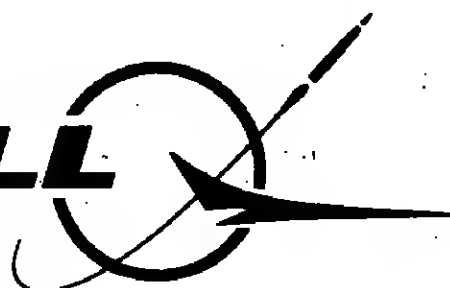
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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Dome Holders Sue Canada, Banks

TORONTO — Dome Petroleum Ltd. shareholders filed a class action suit in the Ontario supreme court against the federal government and four Canadian banks for damages caused by Dome's refinancing plan. The shareholders filed for recovery of damages for alleged trespass of property and conspiracy in the "expropriation of the capital property of the common shareholders."

Under an agreement signed by Dome last week, the company's four major Canadian banks and the federal government are to provide as much as 1 billion Canadian dollars (\$809 million) of cash and restructure Dome's debt. In return, the banks and government are to obtain a controlling interest in Dome. Analysts have said new shares issued under the accord would seriously dilute the equity of current shareholders, and the share price as far as around 3 dollars from 5.125 two weeks ago.

Named as defendants in the lawsuit are the government of Canada, Energy Mines and Resources Canada, Toronto Dominion Bank, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Royal Bank of Canada and Bank of Montreal.

Kodak Announces 1000-Speed Film

ROCHESTER, New York — The Eastman Kodak Co. announced Monday the development of what it called the world's fastest color film, which will be available in 1983. The new 35mm film's speed rating, reflecting its relative sensitivity to light, is 1000, 10 times faster than Kodachrome II film. Picture-taking possibilities are expected to be significantly widened by the film, called VR 1000.

Kodak said the film would allow photographers to take pictures in dim light conditions, provide a greater choice of higher shutter speeds to stop action and allow greater latitude in the use of telephoto lenses. The company said it had altered the light-sensitive silver-halide crystals in film to "substantially improve their photographic utility."

Lasmo Finds Heavy Oil in North Sea

LONDON — London & Scottish Marine Oil (Lasmo) has found heavy oil in its first well on North Sea block 3/27, a company spokesman said Monday. The drill rig has left the block, the spokesman said, but further wells are likely after geological data have been subject to more study.

Because of the oil's texture, he said, technological improvements are likely to be necessary before a field could be developed. Lasmo and the state-owned Britoil Ltd. have equal stakes in the block.

Bayer Announces Shortened Shifts

BONN — Bayer, the chemical group, said Monday its Leverkusen and Dormagen plants would be put on short-time in the coming weeks for the first time since October 1980. A spokesman in Leverkusen said 1,340 workers there would begin working reduced hours in mid-October, and 2,250 at Dormagen would do so starting in early November.

It is impossible to say how long the short-time working will last, the spokesman said, but the economic outlook indicates no end in sight in demand. He said no announcement on whether the company would be able to maintain the dividend paid on 1981 results was likely before late November.

GAF, Companies Discussing Merger

NEW YORK — The GAF Corp. said Monday it was talking with several companies interested in acquiring all or part of the chemicals and building materials producer. GAF declined to identify any of the companies.

The merger proposal was first disclosed on March 22 and was amplified in a June 29 letter to shareholders. In a new letter to shareholders, Jesse Werner, the GAF chairman, said two companies had signed agreements to talk about a possible overall merger, but talks with a third company had broken off.

Mr. Werner said the struggling business materials division had shown steady improvement over the past three months, and that the chemicals business "has held up well in spite of the economy."

Western Union to Buy Johnson Co.

UPPER SADDLE RIVER, New Jersey — The Western Union Corp. said Monday it would acquire the E.F. Johnson Co. in an exchange of stock valued at \$132 million. Upon completion of the plan, each share of E.F. Johnson common stock will be converted into one share of Western Union common stock.

As of Sept. 30, there were 3.2 million shares of Johnson common stock outstanding and 20.5 million shares of Western Union. Western Union provides telecommunications systems and services, and E.F. Johnson manufactures mobile telecommunications equipment and electronic components. In a separate agreement, Johnson has granted Western Union an option to purchase 575,000 shares of its common stock at \$28.50 a share.

Ammax Unit Considers Selling a Mine

CLAYTON, Missouri — Ammax Inc. said Monday its Ammax Lead and Zinc division was discussing the possible sale of its 50 percent interest in the Buick lead and zinc mine, lead smelter and related facilities in southeast Missouri to the Exxon Minerals Co., part of the Exxon Corp. Ammax said neither its zinc refinery in Sanger, Illinois, nor other Ammax lead and zinc properties were involved. Subsidiaries of Ammax and the Homestake Mining Co. each hold a 50 percent interest in the Buick mine, mill and smelter complex.

S. Africa Requests IMF Loan

PRETORIA — South Africa announced Monday that it had applied to borrow an equivalent of \$1.07 billion from the International Monetary Fund to help the country alleviate its balance of payments problems.

Finance Minister Owen Horwood said the loan of 1 billion Special Drawing Rights, the IMF unit of account, will be at from 6 to 7 percent, an interest rate Mr. Horwood termed "very reasonable." An equivalent loan on world capital markets would have carried interest of about 13 to 14 percent, he said.

The money would be drawn down over a period of up to three years with repayment over about the same period.

"These funds," Mr. Horwood said, "will not be made available for domestic consumption or investment or for financing the budget, but may be used solely to achieve a sustainable equilibrium in our balance of payments position and at the same time to strengthen our foreign reserves."

Mr. Horwood said that in support of the program the 10 percent import surcharge imposed in February this year was reduced to 7.5 percent effective immediately.

When asked why South Africa had not applied earlier this year for the loan, he said the delay was due to the uncertainty of the world economy which, according to some views, should have started an upturn by the second half of the year.

Mr. Horwood said it became obvious by July that the upturn would not start this year so the application was made now, following consultations at the recent IMF annual meeting in Toronto.

"I am fully confident," he said, "with the assistance now requested and the measures already in place, the necessary adjustments to the balance of payments will be made on a healthy fiscal and monetary foundation."

The country's payments deficit swelled to \$3.44 billion in 1981, and as the gold price headed down toward \$300 an ounce earlier this year, compared with a high of more than \$800, the first overseas remittances suggested the deficit would rise further to some \$5.85 billion for 1982.

Months of Denial
Allister Sparks of The Washington Post reported from Johannesburg: The South African government denied at the IMF meeting a month ago that it intended to apply for a loan. At that time, 55 members of the U.S. Congress appealed to Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan to instruct American representatives at the meeting to oppose the expected South African application.

The congressmen made the request because of what they called South Africa's "aggressive foreign policies and its internal policies of segregation."

On Sept. 3, the Johannesburg Financial Mail quoted the governor of the South African reserve bank, Gerhard de Kock, as saying before leaving for the Toronto meeting that South Africa did not need an IMF loan.

Both Mr. de Kock and Mr. Horwood repeated this denial in interviews in Toronto two days later. A possible explanation for the (Continued on Page 13, Col. 2)

The New Action in Options on Commodity Futures

Commodity	Opening Date	Exchange	Size of Contract
Sugar	Oct. 1	Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange	112,000 pounds
Treasury Bonds	Oct. 1	Chicago Board of Trade	\$100,000 face amount
Gold	Oct. 4	Commodity Exchange	100 ounces
Gold	Not yet scheduled	Mid-America Commodity Exchange	100 ounces

Source: Merrill Lynch



Traders crowded ring in Chicago last week to practice dealing in Treasury bond futures contracts. Board shows prices then.

Options on Futures: For Speculative Minds

By Karen W. Aronson

First there were commodity futures contracts. Then there were stock options. Now, in New York and Chicago, there are options on commodity futures.

Most commodity experts readily concede that commodity options, which became available Friday, will add to the complexity of an already tangled web of financial investments. But they predict that individuals with a speculative bent will flock to the new contracts, where they can seek the huge gains for which commodity markets are noted but avoid the equally dramatic losses that commodity traders often suffer.

Unlike the futures markets, where traders have virtually unlimited risk, option buyers never stand to lose any more money than the price paid for the option, known as the premium. In the world of commodities, a market where one can lose no more than one's entire investment is considered low-risk.

"This is definitely something for the little guy because he knows what his risk is going to be," said Thomas Ramagosa, a floor manager for Paine Webber Inc. at the Chicago Board of Trade. "While it may be hard to find people who know all about futures, options and Government securities — or other commodities — they can learn. And it will behoove everyone to learn because there are so many advantages."

A call option on a commodity contract gives the buyer the right to purchase a futures contract for a set price at any time within a certain period. No matter what happens to the price of the commodity in that time, the option buyer has the right, but not the obligation, to demand delivery of the futures contract at the predetermined price.

The people promoting these markets also say the options will open new and safer opportunities for businesses — from banks and insurance companies to jewelry designers and trading firms — to protect themselves from the vagaries of volatile markets, although the learning curve could be steep.

"Options are like getting a second bite out of the apple," said James (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Dollar Surges on Fears Fed Will Tighten Credit

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The dollar surged again Monday in response to last week's U.S. money-supply report, but some foreign exchange dealers and analysts said the market was overreacting.

Prompting Monday's jump, which brought the dollar to a 12-month high of more than 255 to the Deutsche mark, was the report Friday by the U.S. Federal Reserve that the M-1 money supply rose \$400 million in the week ended Sept. 22, the analysts said. That was a modest rise, but it caught the market off guard. Most analysts had been predicting a decline of several billion dollars.

"I think the market is wrong to worry," said David F.B. Ashby, chief economist at Grindlays Bank in London. He noted that the Fed has shown willingness to let money supply growth exceed its targets and is unlikely to tighten credit substantially as long as the U.S. economy remains slack.

Given the U.S. economy's weakness, said Boudouin Charles, head of the foreign exchange advisory group at Morgan Guaranty Trust in Paris, "we fail to see how the Americans can afford to tighten up their monetary screws."

Nonetheless, many traders evidently did worry that the Fed would tighten credit — or at least worried that such worries would cause other traders to push the dollar up.

While Mr. Charles did not see any basic change in the Fed's policy, he said the recent bulge in M-1 could keep the Fed from cutting its discount rate for a few more weeks. Before Friday's money supply report, many in the credit markets were saying a cut in the discount rate, the fee the Fed charges on loans to commercial banks, to 9% from 10 percent was imminent.

High U.S. interest rates were supposed to be old hat in the currency market. Mr. Ashby said many analysts expected the market to pay less attention to rates after they fell several points in the United States and Europe last summer. But, he said, interest rates continue to move the market.

Even if U.S. rates do resume their decline, said Gavyn Davies, senior economic consultant at Simon & Coates in London, European rates will fall just as fast, preserving the interest-rate advantage of holding dollars. For that reason, he said, the dollar at the moment is "a one-way bet."

Worries that the world banking system could unravel also remain a support for the dollar, some analysts said. Debt-repayment problems in Poland, Mexico, Brazil and other countries "have not gone away," Mr. Ashby noted, and worry about financial instability tends to send investors scurrying for a refuge in the dollar.

Some dealers found the market's behavior more baffling than usual. "Frankly, I'm finding it difficult to find reasons" for the dollar to rise, said Derek King, senior executive for currency dealing at Midland Bank in London.

Within the next 12 months,

however, the dollar seems likely to find reasons to decline, perhaps precipitously, several analysts agreed. Looked at on a long-term basis, Mr. Davies said, the dollar is "massively overvalued."

In calling the dollar overpriced, analysts point to the recent trade performance of the United States. For August, the U.S. Commerce Department reported a record merchandise trade deficit of \$7.1 billion.

Mr. Davies said he expects one to three more months of strength for the dollar, then a steep drop. At Midland, Mr. King said that, (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

NYSE Prices Rally After Sharp Drop

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell Monday under the pressures of an unexpected gain in the U.S. money supply, rises in some interest rates and disappointing economic news.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped as much as 1 1/2 points in the first hour of trading but pulled back by midday and finished with a decline of 4.15 points, to 935.61. Declines led advances by around \$50 to \$60, and volume slowed to about 55 million shares from 65 million on Friday.

The M-1 measure of the weekly money supply announced Friday was widely expected to drop \$1 billion to \$3 billion, but actually rose by \$400 million.

The increase left M-1 about \$4 billion above the limit of the Federal Reserve's target growth range of 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 percent annually. Economists expect money supply figures over the next couple of weeks to push M-1 even further above target.

Analysts said investors are concerned that the Fed may decide to tighten credit restraints in order to slow the growth in M-1, which in turn could force interest rates higher.

Interest rate worries were heightened when two major banks raised their broker loan rates. Changes in the broker loan rate of ten preface similar moves in the prime rate.

U.S. Trust raised its broker loan rate to 11 1/2 percent from 11 percent and Continental Illinois lifted its rate to 11 1/2 percent from 11 1/4 percent. Most major banks are still quoting an 11-percent rate.

Also weighing on the market was a purchasing agents' report that there was a gradual decline in the industrial sector during the third quarter.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. said the market performed better than expected considering all the dismal background news. "I think what we are seeing is a bull market going through a correction rather than the start of a major downturn," he said.

Johnson & Johnson, the leader in trading volume, slid 2 1/4 to 41 on turnover of 1,466,800 shares, adding to last week's total loss of 3 1/4. The stock has been skidding ever since reports started emerging last week that seven deaths in the Chicago area may have been caused by cyanide-laced Extra Strength Tylenol capsules.

General Telephone & Electronics was the second most active, rising 1 1/4 to 35 1/4, while Southern Pacific fell 1 1/4 to 33 1/4. Southern has agreed to sell its Sprint long-distance telephone service to GTE for \$750 million.

Earlier Monday in Hong Kong, shares continued to retreat. The Hang Seng index fell 45.83 points to 816.23, its lowest level since April 17, 1980.

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Powers in New U.S. Banking Law May Rekindle Price War on Loans

By Robert A. Bennett

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A price war between thrift institutions and small commercial banks could result from the landmark banking bill that won final Congressional approval last week.

The renewed competition between the longtime rivals could occur, banking analysts say, if a large number of savings and loan associations make use of the new commercial lending powers that the bill makes available to them.

Under the new law, the nation's approximately 5,000 thrift institutions — savings banks and savings and loan associations — are allowed to make commercial loans up to 10 percent of their total assets. They would be competing primarily against 14,000 small commercial banks.

The beneficiaries are expected to be small businesses, that, until now, have been totally dependent on their local banks for credit. With thrift institutions now allowed to make business loans, borrowing options could increase for many small companies and prices could decline.

Thrifts Could Charge Less
"There is a lot of room to compete," said Allan G. Bortel, first vice president for research at Shearson/Ames/Smith Barney in San Francisco. "If small banks are charging their business borrowers one or two percentage points above prime, the thrifts could charge less and still make money."

But many bankers fear that the result will be that both the thrift institutions and the banks will lose. Many analysts have been predicting that the nation is already overbanked and that, even before the latest measure, market forces would cause many banks to

go out of business. Now, instead of 14,000 or so institutions lending to small, local companies, the number could grow to 18,000 or 19,000. "All of a sudden, we have 4,000 new commercial banks on the scene," said Llewellyn Jenkins, president of the American Bankers Association and vice chairman of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company.

"Sweetheart Bill" Alleged
For this reason, although most banks are pleased with the provision in the bill that allows them to offer higher rates to attract deposits back from money-market mutual funds, many are disturbed by the measure, calling it a "sweetheart bill" for the thrift institutions.

"My judgment is that this is not such a great thing," Mr. Jenkins said. "This is a way the thrifts

might be able to help themselves in the long run, but they can't do it overnight. They could get into a lot of trouble."

It remains unclear how many savings and loan associations will begin making business loans in the near future. Even some thrift executives are not sure.

"I don't know if we will or not," said Thaddeus R. Selfert, executive vice president of the Southern Missouri Savings and Loan Association in Poplar Bluff, an institution with assets of \$122 million.

Mr. Selfert said that, until about four years ago, Southern Missouri had been making commercial loans that were secured by real estate, which is allowed by Missouri law. But Federal regulators "were too nit-picky" about these loans, so Southern Missouri's board de-

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 4, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y.	Chf.	S.F.	S.P.	S.K.
Australian	2.2855	4.40	10.22	24.65	11.1	6.54	20.24	24.21	24.21
Belgium (n)	49.51	83.37	17.422	4.89	3.53	17.769	16.17	16.17	16.17
Canada (n)	2.5425	4.25	10.22	24.65	11.1	6.54	20.24	24.21	24.21
Denmark (n)	1.485	2.98	7.46	18.33	8.21	26.13	24.21	24.21	24.21
France (n)	1.4035	2.913	7.46	18.33	8.21	26.13	24.21	24.21	24.21
Germany	1.4035	2.913	7.46	18.33	8.21	26.13	24.21	24.21	24.21
Italy	1.4035	2.913	7.46	18.33	8.21	26.13	24.21	24.21	24.21
Japan	1.4035	2.913	7.46	18.33	8.21	26.13	24.21	24.21	24.21
Netherlands	1.4035	2.913	7.46	18.33	8.21	26.13	24.21	24.21	24.21
Spain	1.4035	2.913	7.46	18.33	8.21	26.13	24.21	24.21	24.21
Sweden	1.4035	2.913	7.46	18.33	8.21	26.13	24.21	24.21	24.21
Switzerland	1.4035	2.913	7.46	18.33	8.21	26.13	24.21	24.21	24.21
U.K.	1.4035	2.913	7.46	18.33	8.21	26.13	24.21	24.21	24.21

Dollar Values

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y.	Chf.	S.F.	S.P.	S.K.
Australia	1.4035	2.913	7.46	18.33	8.21	26.13	24.21	24.21	24.21
Canada	1.4035	2.913	7.46	18.33	8.21	26.13	24.21	24.21	24.21
France	1.4035	2.913	7.46	18.33	8.21	26.13	24.21	24.21	24.21
Germany	1.4035	2.913	7.46	18.33	8.21	26.13	24.21	24.21	24.21
Italy	1.4035	2.913	7.46	18.33	8.21	26.13	24.21	24.21	24.21
Japan	1.4035	2.913	7.46	18.33	8.21	26.13	24.21	24.21	24.21
Netherlands	1.4035	2.913	7.46	18.33	8.21	26.13	24.21	24.21	24.21
Spain	1.4035	2.913	7.46	18.33	8.21	26.13	24.21	24.21	24.21
Sweden	1.4035	2.913	7.46	18.33	8.21	26.13	24.21	24.21	24.21
Switzerland	1.4035	2.913	7.46	18.33	8.21	26.13	24.21	24.21	24.21
U.K.	1.4035	2.913	7.46	18.33	8.21	26.13	24.21	24.21	24.21

(*) Commercial bank; (n) Accounts needed to buy one pound; (**) Units of 100; (n) Units of 1,000.

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HT 5-10-82

Monday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

Open High Low Settle Chg
FRENCH FRANC

[illegible]

27 1/4	9 3/4	FdRes	.9	26
27 1/4	9 3/4	Felmat	.10	26
27 1/4	14 1/4	FBkFlo	1.08	57

[illegible]

NEW YORK — U.S. industrial activity slackened and employment was lower during the third quarter, according to the latest survey of U.S. purchasing managers.

The National Association of Purchasing Management said Sunday that 53 percent of its members found that business conditions in the third quarter were worse than in the second, while 21 percent said conditions had improved.

The association said that the job picture grew darker in the last month. Only 3 percent of its members reported higher employment, while 45 percent said payrolls were lower. This compares with 7 and 42 percent respectively in August.

The survey also reported that production was lower last month, although September is usually a month during which there is no upswing and employees are called back to work.

Pessimism about the future increased, the survey said. Only 22 percent of the members reported they were optimistic, while 70 percent said they were pessimistic. This compares with 31 and 15 percent a year ago.

Siemens to Cut Work Force

Reuters

MUNICH — Siemens, the West German electronics company, said Monday it planned to reduce the work force of 3,500 at its Augsburg data systems plant by about 10 percent. The cuts are to be made in the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1983.

Options on Futures Put Some Limits on Risks

(Continued from Page 11)

Bowen, senior vice president for market development and planning at the Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange.

"In the futures market," he said, "if the market moves against you, you may have no flexibility except to trade out of the market. With options, you can eliminate the risk of a move without taking yourself out of the market."

One measure of the complexity of these new products is that most sophisticated traders are approaching them armed with computer

models to calculate appropriate option values. Many brokerage firms will rely on models to provide advice to clients, too. At the Commodity Exchange in New York, where options on gold futures were offered Monday, there is even a computer terminal at the trading ring so traders can punch in their assumptions about interest rates and commodity market volatility to find what an appropriate bid might be.

Despite all the complexity and despite the fact that many new financial instrument contracts have been developed, some industry people

are already predicting that commodity options could become one of the biggest markets yet.

"The potential for retail participation in this market is just unlimited," said Matt Zachowski, director of marketing at the Commodity Exchange. "Initially, not everyone will be ready to jump in. But over time, I think public interest in this product will be enormous."

Although the variety of options will be limited at first, it is expected to expand quickly. Two commodity options made their debut last week: options on sugar futures at New York's Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange and options on Treasury bond futures at the Chicago Board of Trade. On Monday, New York's Commodity Exchange introduced gold futures options.

Each exchange will offer both call options and put options. Where the buyer of a call option is purchasing the right to buy a futures contract at a set price (known as the strike price), the buyer of a put option is purchasing the right to sell a futures contract, within a certain period of time, if the commodity price falls, the purchaser of a put option makes a profit.

Typically, the commodity exchanges will offer options expiring in several different price levels. The Comex, for example, will offer options on December 1982 futures contracts, April 1983 futures, August 1983 futures and December 1983 futures. (Each option will actually expire in the month prior to the expiration of the futures contract.)

Strike prices will be based on the price of the underlying commodity at the time the options start trading, and more will be added as the commodity price rises or falls. If gold is trading at \$378 on the day before the options start trading, for example, one strike price will be set close to that price (\$380), two will be set below (\$360 and \$340) and two above (\$400 and \$420).

How much an option costs will be determined in the market depending on the buy and sell orders for the options, when the option expires, how volatile the underlying commodity is and what the commodity costs relative to the striking price of the option.

New U.S. Bank Law May Bring Price War

(Continued from Page 11)

aided the business was not worth the effort.

Others are more certain, however. "More will take advantage of the new powers than many people expect," predicted Mr. Bortel of Shearman & American Express.

"Commercial checking and commercial lending will bring us low-cost funds and give us the ability to make loans even when high interest rates shut down the mortgage market," said Roy G. Green,

president of the Fidelity Federal Savings and Loan Association in Jacksonville, Fla., who is also chairman of the United States League of Savings Association, the trade group of the savings and loan industry.

Mr. Green predicted that Fidelity, which has assets of \$280 million, would start slowly. "We'll probably first buy loans" from other financial institutions, he said. "Over the years, we'll be picking up people with expertise in this area."

In New York state, savings banks have been allowed to make commercial loans up to 5 percent of their total assets since late 1981. So far, the Dime Savings Bank, the largest in New York with total assets of \$6.2 billion, has made \$150 million in business loans, according to John W. Szapanski, senior executive vice president.

Mr. Szapanski said that to head its commercial-lending division the Dime has hired James J. Bolster, a former official of the New York State Banking Department and of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Mr. Bolster had been president of the Nassau Trust Company immediately before he joined the Dime.

Dollar Shows Sharp Gain

(Continued from Page 11)

personally, he also expects dollar to fall substantially within the next few months, but he cautioned: "I've been wrong for the past 12 months."

In trading, Friday, the dollar closed in London at 2.537 DM, up from 2.523 Friday, while the yen fell to a four-year low of \$1.683, down from \$1.693 Friday.

In Tokyo, the dollar finished at 272.45 yen, up from 268.60 Friday and the highest since June 1977. The yen, which until recently had been widely recommended as a good buy, has proved itself a "nice way to lose money," Mr. Charles said. Analysts ascribed the yen's weakness to Japan's feeble export performance of recent months and signs that the country is running out of foreign exchange to defend the currency.

The French franc slumped a record low of 2.7070 at the Paris fixing. The government "certainly is making a very determined effort" to avoid another devaluation, which would be the third since the Socialists took power in June 1981, said Mr. Ashby of Grindlays. But he and others said the \$4-billion loan being arranged by France to build up its funds for defending the franc is unlikely to do more than delay a plunge in the franc, perhaps until around year-end.

Some analysts say they doubt France would be able to support the franc against a heavy wave of selling. Mr. Davies said he sees "no chance whatever" to prevent a devaluation.

Canada's Reserves Decline

OTTAWA — Canada's foreign reserves fell \$73.2 million in September to \$3.79 billion from \$3.86 billion at the end of August, the country's Finance Department said Monday. The decrease reflects, among other things, repayments of \$250 million on the standby credit with foreign banks and \$300 million on a credit with Canadian banks.

South Africa Asks \$1 Billion Credit

(Continued from Page 11)

government not having applied for the IMF loan when it was expected to, is that it may have been encouraged to hold off by a temporary rise in the gold price. It shot above \$500 in September, but has since eased back again and was about \$387 Monday.

The country, which produces three-quarters of the non-Communist world's gold, loses about \$200 million averaged over a year for every \$10 that the gold price falls.

Kenyan Deal on Loan

NAIROBI — Finance Minister Arthur Muganyizi denied Monday that the IMF had suspended a loan to Kenya. Reuters reported, and said that the country's efforts to control public spending were starting to bear fruit.

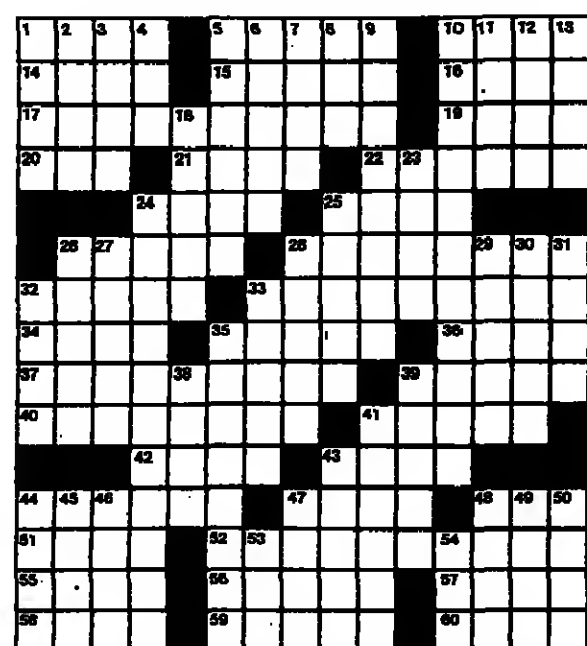
Monetary sources in Washington said Friday that the fund had suspended a one-year aid package for Kenya of \$162 million because the country had failed to reform its economic policies. Kenya had drawn \$96 million, the sources said.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing NASDAQ Prices

ALLIND	1576	1576	Dayton	1474	1474
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CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- 1 Damascene
 - 5 Leguminous tree
 - 10 Popular fabric pattern
 - 14 "With malice toward..." Lincoln
 - 15 Have... for news
 - 16 Ancient kingdom
 - 17 Bizarre
 - 18 Game fish
 - 20 Claudia Johnson, Taylor
 - 21 Indifferent
 - 22 Tea type
 - 24 Performer from Centro, Calif.
 - 25 Smiling Lisa
 - 26 Woodwinds
 - 28 Frantic
 - 32 The Terrible and the Great
 - 33 Subject to modification
 - 34 Federal agt.
 - 35 Blackthorns
 - 36 Either of 32
 - 37 Tollsme
 - 38 Strainer
 - 40 What R.W.R. became in 1924
 - 41 Rosetta
- DOWN**
- 1 Later
 - 2 Womanizer
 - 3 Penny follower
 - 4... canto
 - 5 Dngouts
 - 6 Contract
 - 7 Str up
 - 8 Wild Bill
 - 9 Donovan's org.
 - 10 Is proper
 - 11 To begin: "When in the Course..."
 - 12 Spread
 - 12 Pool for an oread
 - 13 City problem
 - 15 Piles
 - 23 Kayo blow
 - 24 Advice to a scatterbrain
 - 25 Allocates
 - 26 Egg-shaped
 - 27 Wilkes
 - 28 Kitchen staple
 - 29 Hedda Gabler's creator
 - 30 Helot
 - 31 Present
 - 32 R.P.I. or V.M.I.
 - 33 Heartwood
 - 34 Plant having edible pods
 - 35 Houshi city
 - 36 Acrobatic feat
 - 41 Aircraft navigation system
 - 43 Word form with typist
 - 44 Cut down
 - 45 Baseball family name
 - 46 Public tumult
 - 47 Copycat
 - 48 Ripened
 - 49 Tear out or away
 - 50 Playing card
 - 53 Crole
 - 54 Anger

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW				
C	F	C	F	C	F				
ALBANY	26	15	Cloudy	LOS ANGELES	77	62	Fair		
ALBUQUERQUE	27	16	Overcast	MADRID	59	54	Overcast		
AMSTERDAM	14	10	59	MANILA	29	24	74	Stormy	
ANKARA	20	7	59	MEXICO CITY	72	57	18	Cloudy	
ATHENS	27	18	14	MIAMI	31	26	25	Fair	
AUCKLAND	15	11	52	MILAN	15	10	15	Cloudy	
BANGKOK	33	21	25	77	MONTREAL	15	9	43	Cloudy
BARCELONA	13	12	N.A.	MOSCOW	15	10	3	Overcast	
BIRMINGHAM	14	11	64	MUNICH	15	10	20	Overcast	
BOSTON	20	11	52	NAIROBI	24	15	54	Cloudy	
BRUSSELS	16	11	68	NAUASU	24	16	28	73	Fair
BUDAPEST	18	14	24	NEW DELHI	24	19	28	Overcast	
BUCHAREST	13	10	64	NEW YORK	23	18	15	Cloudy	
BUENOS AIRES	24	12	68	NICE	20	18	17	43	Stormy
CAIRO	31	20	48	OSLO	15	12	54	6	Overcast
CALA TONIN	20	14	57	PARIS	18	14	18	Overcast	
CASABLANCA	15	11	52	PEKING	22	16	43	Showers	
CHICAGO	27	17	52	PRAGUE	19	15	4	79	Fair
COPENHAGEN	15	11	52	RAVIVIAK	7	4	3	7	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	25	17	68	RIO DE JANEIRO	23	17	15	Cloudy	
DAMASCUS	20	16	68	ROME	22	17	15	99	Overcast
DUBLIN	13	10	48	SAO PAULO	24	16	15	39	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	12	10	40	SEOUL	24	17	15	Cloudy	
FLORENCE	20	16	40	SHANGHAI	25	17	20	60	Rain
FRANKFURT	14	11	52	SINGAPORE	23	17	20	73	Cloudy
GENOVA	14	11	52	STOCKHOLM	15	9	4	78	Fair
HARARE	20	18	29	SYDNEY	27	17	14	Overcast	
HILSINKI	14	11	52	TOKYO	25	19	24	73	Fair
HONG KONG	22	16	27	TLA VIVO	20	16	16	64	Fair
HOUSTON	22	16	64	TRINIDAD	28	18	15	44	Overcast
JERUSALEM	22	16	64	TUNIS	28	18	16	64	Fair
LA PALMAS	25	17	64	VENICE	28	18	15	39	Fair
LIMA	22	16	41	VINHNA	19	16	4	42	Rain
LISBON	22	15	39	WASHINGTON	22	17	15	29	Fair
LONDON	18	15	10	ZURICH	15	9	13	53	Fair

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

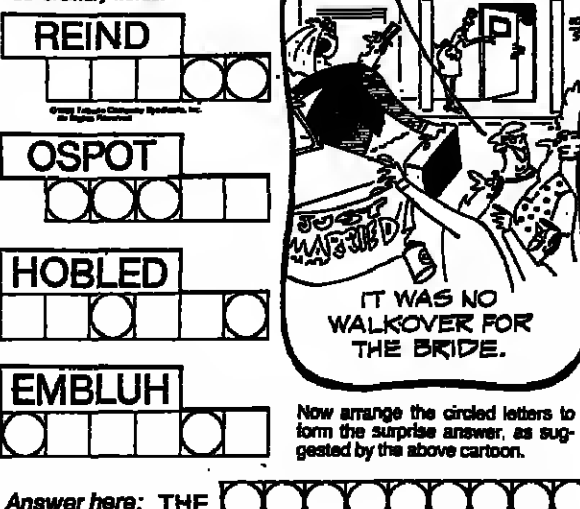
The self-managed investment funds shown below are supervised by the Funds listed with the exception of the funds which are supervised by the International Fund for Development (IFD).

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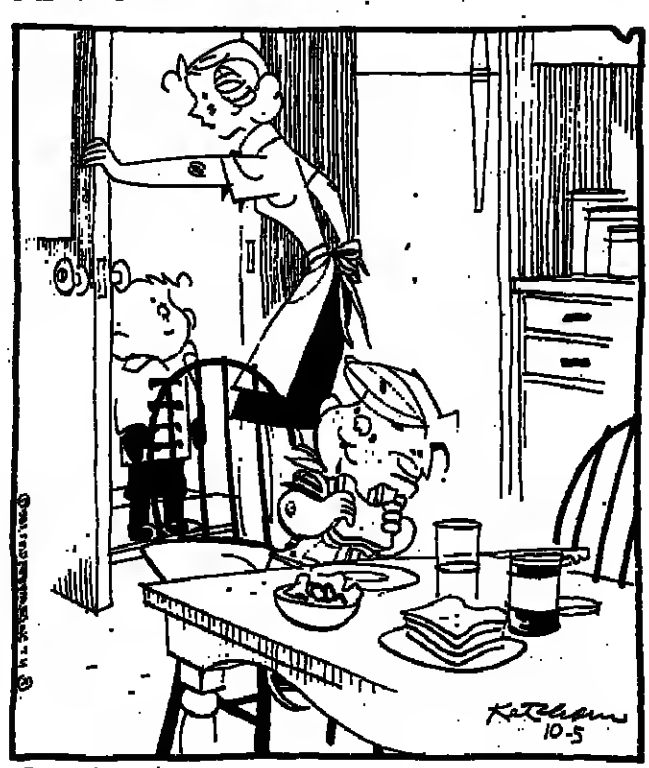


JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Yesterday's Jumbles: PRINT SILKY DEADLY POROUS
Answer: One of two ways to breathe—A NOSTRIL

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

BECOMING A HEROINE

By Rachel M. Brownstein. 332 pp. \$17.95.
The Viking Press, 625 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Anatole Brodyard

"THE HISTORY OF women," writes Rachel Brownstein, "has been seriously affected by the history of the novel." "Women who read," she continues, "have been inclined since the 18th century to understand one another, and men, and themselves, as characters in novels." Because they have been traditionally denied the active forms of expression available to men, "girls tend to live more in novels than boys do, and to live longer in them." The female reader "feels part of a community and a tradition of women who talk well about their lives and link them, by language, to larger subjects."

"Becoming a Heroine" derives its title from Brownstein's central thesis: that this is what novels encourage women to do. "It is not megalomaniacal," she says, "to want to be significant; it is only human." The female reader's "search for perfect love" through an incoherent, hostile wilderness of days is the plot that endows the aimless (if) with aim. Her quest is to be recognized in all her significance. When, at the end, this is done, she is transformed; her outer shape reflects her inner self."

The fate of the heroine, in literature and in life, has traditionally been marriage. "The hero moves toward a goal; the heroine tries to be it." "The marriage plot most novels depend on," Brownstein observes, "is about finding validation of one's uniqueness and importance by being singled out among all other women by a man." The idea of becoming a heroine "marries the female protagonist to the marriage plot, and it marries the woman who reads to fiction."

This arrangement cannot have been entirely satisfactory to women. As the author says, "How very odd it is to choose another so as to choose a self." "Girls," she says, "have rushed right from novels, headlong and hopeful, into what they took to be happy endings." Is it possible, she wonders, to "be who one is while living a generic woman's life?" She goes on to point out that "the idea of becoming a heroine, which can organize the self, can also enclose it. In the interest of order and beauty and even truth, it can lie."

Female Identity

The self-examination of the heroine began to lead toward the end of the 19th century to what Henry James called a "revision" of the novel of the heroine, as well as the idea of female identity. In Anthony Trollope's "Can You Forgive Her?" a heroine on the brink of marriage had, in Trollope's words, "gone on thinking of the mat-

ter till her mind had become filled with some undefined idea of the importance to her of her own life." As Brownstein puts it, "the issue of marrying has made her life seem too important to be determined by that issue's resolution."

In writing of George Eliot's heroines, Virginia Woolf put it more strongly: "The ancient consciousness of women, charged with suffering and sensibility, and for so many ages dumb, seems in them to have brimmed and overflowed and uttered a demand for something — they scarcely know what — for something that is perhaps incompatible with the face of human existence."

Original Romance

Women have come a long way from the original romance of the novel. Jane Austen's novels "revise" themselves by their "ironic embrace of literary conventions." "Scrutinizing the world's available men, women begin to acquire a degree of disillusionment and detachment." As Virginia Woolf saw it, "human character changed in or about December 1910," and as a result, Brownstein says, "Clara Dalloway seems both a tragedy and a projection of her creator. There is in her 'a sense of the self as someone of people slipping away like moments.'"

According to Brownstein, the female-centered novel has betrayed women even more than men have. Though they were turned into heroines, they were "governed by constraints as rigid as the ones that make a sonnet." When they broke through these restraints, as Dorothea did in "Middlemarch," they "dwindled out of art into nature," they were "released from self-consciousness" and "slipped away from the novel of their life." In Henry James's case, the woman was "destined to endure by becoming the heroine-victim of her own awareness." And this is where most women in fiction are now, the brilliant Brownstein concludes, heroines or victims, or both, but of their own awareness, not of men's.

Anatole Brodyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

New Cave Found at Carlsbad

Carlsbad, N.M. — Three explorers have found a huge new cave in Carlsbad Caverns that is lined with colorful crystals and contains a beauty that you can describe, according to one of the three, Ron Kerbo of the National Park Service. A park official said it was the first major discovery in the caverns since 1956.

CHESS

By Alan Byrne

THE Hungarian grandmaster Lajos Portisch had a lot to put in a lot of hard, sometimes frustrating, effort for his first-place tie with the Filipino grandmaster Eugenio Torre in the Toluca, Mexico, Interzonal Tournament.

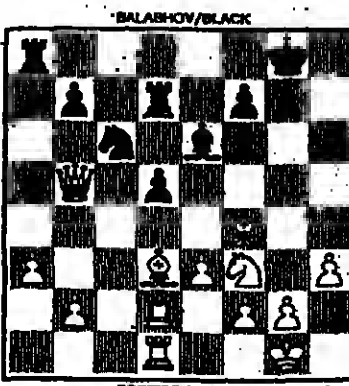
Apart from his third-round loss to the Seattle grandmaster Yasser Seirawan, Portisch's most agonizing encounter was in the 11th round, with Torre. Always on the verge of winning, Portisch kept up the pressure through 110 moves spanning 11 hours and several playing sessions until, nearly exhausted, he had to acknowledge Torre's obstinate defense and agree to a draw.

When he got another adjourned end game against the Russian grandmaster Yuri Balashov in the 13th round, Portisch was determined not to let it get away from him, too. He made certain of this vital victory by relentlessly precise technique.

The old 5-B-B4 that Portisch chose has become a subtle alternative to 5-B-N5. It put no obstacle in the way of the freeing advance 6... P-B4, the idea being to demonstrate that the black center is fragile.

The 11th move of the Kocemo-Karpov world championship match in Marano last fall took a sharp course and 11 N-Q2, P-K4; 12 B-N5, P-Q5; 13 N-N3, Q-Q1; 14 B-K2, P-Q4; 15 P-P; P-R5; 16 N-P1, N-P1; 17 N-N3, P-N3; 18 P-QN3, Q-R4; 19 Q-Q2, B-P; 20 Q-Q2, R-Q; 21 B-N3, B-N2; 22 K-B1, P-B3; 23 R-P, R-K4; 24 P-N4, P-N4 yielded Black a perfectly viable counterattack.

Therefore, Portisch shyly slowed the pace of the present game with his new alternative unpunished move, 11 R-Q2? However, all he got for his pains was the isolated black QP created by the recapture with 13... P-N3.



Position after 19 Q-N5

Against Portisch's classical play, Balashov's problems became harder with every move. On 29 K-R2, B-B3, Balashov could have tried 29... R-R8; 30 R-B3, B-Q4, except that 31 N-Q7 would have provoked the threat of 32 N-N5. The point of 29... R-R8 was that 30 N-QB7, R-Q6; 31 P-Q4, B-N6 recovers the lost pawn, taking Black out of all trouble.

But it foundered against 30 P-B4, P-B3; 31 R-P1 forcing Black into a lost ending. After 31... B-B4, 32 N-B3, there was nothing Balashov could do for his sickly QRP except 32... P-Q4, which let Portisch get the rooks off with 33 R-B5

